

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Windy, partly
Temp. 54-57 (12-13). Tomorrow
Temp. 55-62 (13-14).
Chance of rain. High: 58-61 (14-15).
Low: 45-48 (11-12).
CHANCELLOR: Rosh. 50-52. Fair.
Temp. 54-57 (12-13). Tomorrow
Temp. 55-62 (13-14).
Chance of rain. High: 58-61 (14-15).
Low: 45-48 (11-12).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,746

U.S. Says Trade in February Set 2d Worst Deficit

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The United States posted its second highest trade deficit in history last month—\$597.6 million, the Commerce Department said today. The February figure was second only to last October's \$621.4 million trade deficit. The import-export ratio, the government said, "reflects the influence" of the second shipment of the West Coast dock strike, which lasted until Feb. 20, but which began last July, was halted by court injunctions during the October, then resumed in the U.S. balance-of-payments troubles and puts further pressure on the already embattled dollar in world trade.

The U.S. trade balance has been in deficit for 10 of the last 11 months, a large factor in the decline of confidence in the dollar.

A reason for the big deficit in February, sources speculated, may have been the currency realignment following dollar devaluation last December. One effect of devaluation was the reduction of the book value of U.S. exports as expressed in dollars and an increase in the value of foreign imports, thus widening the import-export gap.

Shift Is Expected

Administration economists were prepared for a period of increased deficits after devaluation. They are convinced, however, that in the long run, imports will be reduced by higher prices in the United States and exports increased as a result of their lower prices abroad and greater competitiveness in world markets.

The deficit for January and February together totaled a staggering \$914.4 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis. This starts the 1972 trade bookkeeping year on a distinctly sour note.

The Commerce Department said that "excluding Department of Defense military assistance program grant-aid shipments," seasonally adjusted exports last

month totaled \$3.905 billion. Seasonally adjusted general imports amounted to \$4.403 billion.

The January seasonally adjusted figures were \$4.220 billion for exports and \$4.529 billion for imports.

Monthly export averages for the four-month period—November, 1971, through February, 1972—were \$3.761 billion, about 5 percent above the \$3.597 billion monthly average for the July-October, 1971, period.

Imports during the same two periods averaged \$4.115 billion a month for November to February and \$3.875 billion for July to October.

On the domestic front, the leading indicators reflected a lagging economy, with the February increase the smallest in five months. The 0.5 percent February figure was the eighth successive monthly increase, however.

Indicators that showed gains last month were initial claims for unemployment insurance, stock prices, industrial materials prices, the average workweek and building permits.

Declining indicators were new orders for durable goods, contracts and orders by manufacturers for plant and equipment, and the cost ratio of prices and labor.

Despite Guerrilla Threats

Arab Turnout Heavy in West Bank Elections

NABLUUS, Israel-occupied Jordan, March 28 (UPI)—A heavy turnout of Arab voters took place today in the election of nine municipal councils in the West Bank of Jordan—the first such voting allowed anywhere under Israeli occupation.

The voters ignored Arab guerrilla warnings to boycott the polls, and the only reported incident was the firing of two shots from Jordanian territory at an Israeli Army post far from the voting area. No one was injured by the shots.

There was no official confirmation of a Jerusalem Post report of "speculation that the vote might be a prelude to the promotion of an elected political leadership which would be granted some kind of autonomy."

Israeli officials have hailed the election as furthering the "normalization" of life in this area captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

presence of armed Israeli troops on guard against attacks from Arab guerrillas who opposed the polling. There were no incidents.

"I came to make a new policy and to make 'shalom' (peace) with the Jews," said a 50-year-old Nabluus voter who refused to give his name.

Many voters said they had come to cast their ballot to make sure they retained Arab administration in their towns. Israel had warned it would impose military administrators if the elections were not held.

A spokesman for the military government said the turnout among the 18,950 eligible voters—male property owners over the age of 21—was heavy. In a 10th town, no election was necessary because the seven candidates automatically assumed the seven available seats.



IN FRONT OF STORMONT—Tens of thousands—estimates ran from 50,000 to 100,000—of angry Protestants gathered in front of the Northern Ireland Parliament yesterday during its last session before London takes over direct rule of the province. They were protesting Britain's decision to suspend Stormont for a year.



"ULSTER FOREVER, SURRENDER NEVER"—That's what the big banner proclaimed as thousands of protesting Protestants waved Ulster flags and a few Union Jacks at a giant rally outside the Ulster Parliament yesterday.

In Proposal at Geneva Talks

Russia Urges Chemical Arms Ban

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, March 28 (UPI)—The Soviet Union called today on all nations to undertake "never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain" means of chemical warfare.

Moscow wrote the pledge into the draft of a 14-article convention that it presented to the 25-nation disarmament conference

in the hope, Soviet delegate Aleksandr A. Roshchin said, of starting "businesslike and concrete negotiations."

The proposed convention is virtually identical with the one banning biological weapons that was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in December after a draft had been worked out at the conference here.

The treaty on biological weapons contains a specific pledge to "continue negotiations in good faith" on a chemical-arms accord. [The United States, Britain and Russia will open for international signature soon the UN biological weapons accord.]

[A Foreign Office statement in London announced today that signing ceremonies will take place April 10 in Washington, London and Moscow, the AP reported.]

Invitations are going out to all member governments of the United Nations—122 of them—to attend. The treaty will come into force after a minimum 22 have signed.

However, the United States has emphasized at the talks here that an agreement on chemical weapons will be much more difficult to attain, because it raises control problems that the accord on biological arms did not present.

Because of the deadlock between Moscow and Washington on the inspection issue that has long marked disarmament negotiations, many conference sources are skeptical of early progress on a chemical-weapon ban.

Last week the United States submitted to the conference a "working paper" outlining the problems of insuring compliance with a chemical-weapon ban and suggesting a program for exploring possible solutions.

After today's meeting of the 10-year-old conference, Joseph A. Martin Jr., leader of the United States delegation, stressed in comments to reporters the need for the conference to explore in "depth" the issues involved in an attempt to get an accord to outlaw chemical arms.

Washington's proposal for such an examination is "more likely to lead to positive results" than would an attempt to start drafting a treaty at this time, Mr. Martin said.

Scientists Catch An Ancient Fish

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters)—Scientists have caught a coelacanth—a fish once thought extinct for about 70 million years—during a fishing expedition off the Comore Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

The Museum of Natural History said here today that a team of French, British and U.S. scientists were trying to keep the fish alive. Previous attempts to prevent captured coelacanths from dying have always failed.

The coelacanth is regarded as a link between fish and amphibian life.

Rally by 50,000, Strikes Continue Ulster's Protests

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 28 (UPI)—The Northern Ireland Parliament, a symbol of Protestant dominance for 51 years, was suspended today while 50,000 flag-waving demonstrators surged angrily outside in a protest rally.

Once again, the six counties of Northern Ireland were crippled by a general strike of Protestant workers, protesting Britain's takeover of the province. Factories, dockyards and stores were closed. Electricity supplies were curtailed, and air, train and bus services were halted. The two-day strike ends at midnight tonight.

Outside Stormont Parliament, in Belfast's suburbs, tens of thousands of Protestants held the rally to hear denunciations of British Prime Minister Edward Heath for his suspension of the provincial government. Mr. Heath appointed William Whitelaw, leader of the House of Commons as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to take over all powers previously held by the cabinet and Parliament.

"We feel our endeavors to provide a just government for Ulster have been betrayed from London," provincial Prime Minister Brian Faulkner told the rain-soaked crowd in a surprise appearance on a balcony of the Parliament building, Stormont Castle. "We share the resentment you feel and are understanding the bewilderment of the people in Ulster."

What many Protestants fear is that the British takeover of Northern Ireland is a first step toward the unification of Ulster with the Irish Republic to the south, where 95 percent of the population is Catholic. The Protestants feel that Britain will eventually turn away from the Northern Ireland problem and negotiate to unify the North and South.

Mr. Faulkner, who announced his resignation last Friday, is expected to leave office later in the week when the Westminster Parliament approves emergency legislation authorizing direct rule and suspending the Stormont Parliament for a year. Today, the Parliament was adjourned for the year but there was little doubt that the firmly controlled powers of Ulster's Protestants had been permanently shaken.

"No Delusions" said one member of Parliament, the Rev. William Beattie, a close associate of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader. "This Parliament and democracy have been quite effectively destroyed."

Mr. Faulkner spoke sadly and in a voice choked with emotion. "The government of Ulster is about to pass, temporarily at least, into other hands," said the white-haired, 51-year-old prime minister. "We stood firm and we stood together. We did what we believed to be right."

"We have taken our stand. We believe our record over the last few days and as a whole should be judged by the country and by posterity."

He concluded with a prayer: "I want to express the wish that we will see peace in our native land," he said softly. "Please God."

As he spoke, the 50,000 Protestants swarmed outside the Parliament for the rally called by the Ulster Vanguard, the militant Protestant group led by William Craig, a rightist former cabinet minister. Vanguard officials estimated that the crowd was closer to 100,000.

The crowd sang "The Sash My Father Wore," gripped placards reading "Betrayal" and "Outlaw Whitelaw" and waved a white banner.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



William Whitelaw

London Urges Northern Irish To Cooperate

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 28 (UPI)—The British government today urged Protestants demonstrating in Northern Ireland against London's takeover of the province to "settle down" and help ease the situation.

William Whitelaw, the new secretary of state for Northern Ireland, made the appeal as the House of Commons backed legislation suspending the government and Parliament of Northern Ireland and imposing direct rule from London. Mr. Whitelaw will be vested with all executive and legislative powers for the province.

The bill received a second reading—approval in principle—by a vote of 482 to 12. The outcome was never in doubt because the opposition Labor party had given the bill its full support. The remaining legislative steps will be completed by Thursday, when the bill will become law.

As expected, members representing Ulster's Unionist party, which has dominated politics there for more than 50 years, opposed the bill. They argued that it represented a surrender to Catholic terrorism and a betrayal by London.

Amendment Promise Moving to assuage Protestant fears, a government spokesman agreed to submit later an amendment that would make it clear that nothing in the bill threatens Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom.

In his first speech to the House since he was appointed Ulster's administrator last Friday, Mr. Whitelaw said that he could understand the sentiments of the Protestants in calling a two-day strike. But now it is time, he said, for the Protestants "to settle down and indeed seek, with all concerned, to find a new solution."

The 53-year-old former leader of the House, who went to Belfast last Saturday for meetings, was clearly concerned over recent statements by Protestant spokesmen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

First Time in Six Years

Berlin Wall Opens Today for Easter Visits

BERLIN, March 28 (UPI)—West Berliners today looked forward eagerly to their first trips to East Berlin in six years and their first visits to East Germany in 20 years.

"I am going to visit Jüdischberg for the first time since I fled to West Berlin 12 years ago," a man here said.

Others were planning to visit parents, sisters, brothers and other relatives in the East.

The East Germans, in what they called a gesture of goodwill, are to open the Berlin Wall at 6 a.m. (0500 GMT) tomorrow and keep it open for a week for Easter visits by West Berliners.

In East Berlin customs officers and border guards stood ready to handle the flood of visitors. Large road signs went up indicating the direction to border crossing points.

The last time the East Germans granted passes to West Berliners was at Pentecost, in 1966. Those passes were valid only for East Germany. No visits elsewhere in East Germany have been permitted since 1962.

The granting of passes this year followed the signing of the draft Berlin agreement by the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France last September.

But the Russians have said that they will not implement that

agreement unless the West German parliament ratifies its non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland. The East German gesture in opening the wall for Easter was interpreted as a move aimed at helping a Chancellor Willy Brandt win ratification by the parliament in Bonn.

The Big Four's Berlin agreement would permit frequent visits to East Berlin and East Germany by West Berliners. It also would ban harassment of traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

In last month's announcement of the Easter and Pentecost passes, the East German government said the decision was in consideration of "the present political development in Europe and in connection with the beginning of the ratification procedures of the treaties."

The East Germans agreed to put the Berlin accord's traffic agreement into force temporarily.

Iceland Loses a Small Island

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 28 (UPI)—Four Icelandic fishermen set out for a rocky Atlantic island last week to get their bearings for inshore navigation and discovered that the small island had disappeared.

The Geirfugladrangur rock, a few miles off the Keflavik NATO air base in western Iceland, has been used as the reference point in Iceland's recent controversial decision to extend its fishing limit from 12 to 50 nautical miles.

The island had risen 40 feet out of the sea for thousands of years and served as a bearing point for Icelandic skippers since Leif Erikson.

Icelanders think the island may have been slowly beaten to bits by waves and then broken by a giant squall. Weather in the area has been rough.

Turkish Mountains Combed In Hunt for Abducted Britons

UNYE, Turkey, March 28.—Turkish commandos searched today the rugged mountains along the Black Sea coast for three abducted British radar experts.

Urban guerrillas kidnapped the British civilians from this sleepy Black Sea town on Sunday.

The Britons are feared held as hostages for three Turkish leftist terrorists who are under death sentence.

The Ankara government said today it will refuse to bargain with the kidnappers.

"The Turkish government is determined not to give in to blackmail," Premier Nihat Erim said in a statement broadcast on radio and television. "It will not sacrifice the state for the aims of these adventurers, and nobody should suspect its determination."

The search was concentrated in the provinces of Ordu and Samsun, on the coast, and in the inland Province of Tokat, in which direction the kidnappers were believed to have fled.

The three civilian technicians, who worked at a Turkish Air Force radar base in Unye, were identified as Gordon Banner, 35, John Law, 21 and Charles Turner, 45.

Civilian officials here repeated their denials that any letter was left by the kidnappers. But according to a non-commissioned officer at Unye radar base the kidnappers told their victims they were being taken as hostages for three condemned terrorists—Deniz Gecmis, Yusuf Aslan and Huseyin Inan.

The kidnappers' leader is believed to be Cihan Alpekcin, a terrorist accused of the kidnapping of Israeli Consul Ephraim Elrom in Istanbul last May. He escaped from military jail in November.

Meanwhile, a martial-law court

Nixon for Bigger Spanish Role in Western Defense

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday said that the United States supports a bigger role for Spain in Western defense.

He was speaking at a White House ceremony at which Spain's new ambassador to the United States, Angel Sagaz, presented his credentials.

Mr. Sagaz observed that Spain continues to be concerned by tension in the Middle East, which threatens peace not only in the Mediterranean but also in Europe and throughout the world. President Nixon said he shares Spain's special concern for peace in the Middle East.

"Spain is a European and Mediterranean power and has a role to play in the deliberations that have an impact on those two areas," he added.

"My administration continues to encourage closer Spanish relations with the rest of Western Europe and supports an increased role for Spain in Western defense."

Under a bilateral agreement, the United States maintains military bases in Spain, which does not belong to the NATO alliance. President Nixon thanked Mr. Sagaz for his assistance to the United States while he was Spanish ambassador to Cairo. The Spanish Embassy has represented U.S. interests in Egypt since Cairo suspended relations with Washington in June, 1967.

Concorde Flying to Asia

MANILA, March 28 (Reuters).—The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner is to make its first trip to Asia with a demonstration flight to the Philippines on June 16. It was disclosed here today.

Abductors Set New Deadline In Argentina

Victim Scheduled For Midnight Death

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (UPI).—If he escapes execution by his terrorist kidnappers at midnight tonight, the best that Fiat automobile executive Oberdan Salustro, 56, apparently can hope for is indefinite captivity in a clandestine "people's jail."

But his prospects for escaping a firing-squad death, which the Trotskyite "People's Revolutionary Army" (ERP) threatens to carry out anytime after midnight (0300 GMT Wednesday), seemed today to be ebbing rapidly.

Although police continued to scour the Buenos Aires area in one of the biggest manhunts of recent years, there was no indication of any solid clues as to his whereabouts. Identification of four principal suspects in the case has been claimed by the police, however.

The life of Mr. Salustro, who was abducted last Tuesday, has already been spared twice in a 36-hour period. It was now hanging on five demands which the ERP has made of the Italian auto firm, Argentina's largest car producer.

But the Argentine government has barred the company—or anyone else—from meeting the demands of "any extortionist."

Nevertheless, company officials sent a top Fiat official to the company plant in Cordoba, Argentina, apparently to negotiate the possible return of dismissed workers—which is one of the ERP's conditions.

However, reports that former Argentine President Arturo Illia had secretly visited Fiat-Argentina headquarters here in the middle of the night—to try to mediate between the company and the terrorists—were denied by a spokesman.

Mr. Salustro originally was slated to be executed at noon Sunday. The deadline then was changed to last midnight.

Another 24-hour delay was granted early today by the ERP—to give the auto company a final and "definite period" to meet ransom demands.

In a message left in a bar for pickup by a TV station employee—the sixth ERP communiqué since the abduction—the kidnappers said they would "commute" Mr. Salustro's death sentence if five demands were met.

They previously had indicated that Mr. Salustro, who has been managing director of Fiat's Argentine subsidiary for 16 years, would be freed if seven demands were heeded.

2 Demands Dropped

Today's communiqué apparently dropped two of the seven demands—release and transport to Algeria of 50 jailed guerrillas and freedom for imprisoned leaders of a 1971 Fiat strike. The continuing ransom demands include distribution of \$1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to poor children, withdrawal of police from Fiat's Cordoba plant, rehiring of 250 workers fired there and publication of ERP communiqués in newspapers. Cordoba is 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

558 Commuters Hurt In Tokyo Train Crash

TOKYO, March 28 (AP).—A packed 10-coach commuter train plowed into the rear of another 10-coach train during the rush hour today at a station outside Tokyo, injuring 558 passengers, police reported.

Officials said initial investigations indicated an engineer apparently ignored the warning buzzer of an automatic stop instrument. The two trains were crowded with more than 1,500 passengers each.



NO GAS—Italian gasoline station attendant calmly reading his newspaper yesterday as his station and many others were closed because of a refinery strike.

50,000 Gather at Stormont

Rally and Strikes Continue Ulster Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

Ulster flag emblazoned with a red hand.

Moments after the crowd was told that Mr. Craig was delayed because of traffic tie-ups, Mr. Faulkner stepped out unexpectedly onto the balcony. Beside him stood John Taylor, the minister of state for home affairs, who was seriously wounded last month by gunmen of the Irish Republican Army, the underground terrorist organization seeking Ulster's reunification with the South.

In an angry voice, Mr. Faulkner said "we utterly reject" the unionist flag of Ireland. "We will not separate from the United Kingdom because the United Kingdom belongs to us just as much as we belong to England," he said. "We want peace but it must be a just and honorable peace."

Mr. Faulkner told the crowd that Protestants should not cooperate with a commission representing all shades of opinion that will be set up to advise Mr. Whitelaw on running Northern Ireland. "We will refuse cooperation with any undemocratic commission," said Mr. Faulkner.

Moments later, Mr. Craig, a former political enemy of Mr. Faulkner, stepped to the balcony to prolong applause. "We are our political friends have had different attitudes," he said. "But our prime minister did his best and he was shabbily treated."

"We have a great responsibility," he added. "Do not fall to the level of the evil men."

The next steps for the Protestant militants seem hazy. A civil disobedience campaign will probably be announced within days, but there is now a feeling of uncertainty about Mr. Whitelaw and how, in fact, Ulster will change under direct rule. Mr. Whitelaw is known to have assured Protestants from Northern Ireland in the Westminster Parliament that they would be consulted on steps to be taken in the province.

290,000 Off the Job

Across Northern Ireland today, about 200,000 of the province's 470,000 workers failed to show up at their jobs. Their absence shut down virtually all industry. Royal Avenue, the main street of Belfast, resembled a sleepy Sunday morning—with shops closed and only a handful of cars.

In cities such as Londonderry, with a Catholic majority, the electricity cuts were the main cause of store and factory shutdowns. In Belfast, telephone service was disrupted, many schools were closed, bread and milk supplies were curtailed and there was no postal service.

"We have successfully brought this province to a standstill," said Thomas Creighton, a businessman who serves as spokesman for Ulster Vanguard. "We have shown the world that the Westminster government has performed an undemocratic act on the majority population of Northern Ireland. In Rhodesia, Westminister has claimed for majority rule. Here they're claiming for minority rule. They've yielded to the terrorists."

Violence was sporadic in Ulster today. In Limerick, a town between Londonderry and Coleraine, two men were killed while driving past a van that exploded beside a police station. In Portadown, 20 miles southwest of here, streets were barricaded and store windows smashed following a night in which British troops clashed with Protestant militants.

Yugoslav Death Toll Rises

BELGRADE, March 28 (UPI).—The official Yugoslav death toll from smallpox rose to seven today as health authorities confirmed that the disease had spread to Belgrade.

Announcing five more deaths, health authorities said that they had the epidemic under control. The announcement said three persons, including a nurse, had

Catholic Home Looted

[Reuters reported that teenage Protestants today looted a Catholic home in Portadown and burned its furniture in the street.

[Residents in the town, previously noted for its peaceful atmosphere, reported high tension between the 3,500 Catholics and 6,500 Protestants, who exchanged threats to burn each others' houses down, Reuters said.

[Later in Belfast, Reuters said, Protestants returning home from the Stormont rally attacked a Catholic school on the edge of the Protestant Ballysillan Estate. They set fire to three wooden classrooms which stood clear of the main building and

then ransacked the rest of the school, smashing windows and pianos.

[The Associated Press said that two men were admitted to a Belfast hospital tonight with bullet wounds after several shooting incidents in the city. One was hit in the shoulder, the other in the abdomen. Both were said to be in satisfactory condition.]

E. Germany Scornful

EAST BERLIN, March 28 (Reuters).—Britain's imposition of direct rule on Northern Ireland was an admission by the Heath cabinet of the bankruptcy of its puppet (in Ulster) and the bankruptcy of its own colonialist policies, the East German Communist party paper, Neues Deutschland, said today.

Northern Ireland Protestants Are Asked to 'Settle Down'

(Continued from Page 1)

men suggesting a boycott of the advisory commission that is to be set up to help him run the province. Brian Faulkner, who will formally step down as Ulster's prime minister when the bill becomes law, has called the commission a "sham" that will be unable to muster any vestige of "credibility or standing."

'Help Us to Help'

Mr. Whitelaw said the commission would be only advisory and not a substitute for the Northern Ireland Parliament, suspended for at least a year under the bill. He said the advisory group, representing all shades of opinion, should include people of "experience, knowledge and responsibility who can help us to help the people of Northern Ireland."

Under the terms of the bill, Mr. Whitelaw has the "duty" to turn to the commission for advice on any of his Ulster directives, which will have the effect of law.

There are loopholes, however, if the commission cannot be created.

"The commission will not have any form of veto and I am in no way obliged to take its advice," Mr. Whitelaw said. "But it would be helpful for the commission to have a look at proposals before they are introduced."

Mr. Whitelaw, opening the debate for the government, coupled his appeal for help from Ulster's

Protestants with a warning to Catholic extremists against continued terrorism. He held out the hope of ending the controversial policy of internment without trial by saying, "The sooner violence ends, the sooner internment can be ended."

Phasout Pledge

So far, the government is committed to a start toward phasing out internment, a policy attacked by Catholics, who say it is directed at them. Mr. Whitelaw said he would now personally review each internment case.

[Reuters reported that in Commons the Rev. Ian Paisley directed a strong appeal to fellow Ulster Protestants to keep their protests within the law and not to heed any extremist advice from William Craig, the former province home affairs minister who now leads the loyalist Ulster Vanguard movement.

"Anarchy cannot be answered by more anarchy," Mr. Paisley declared. "Lawlessness cannot be answered by more lawlessness. For any reasonable member of the public to say he will make Ireland ungovernable is playing into the hands of the enemies of the Ulster people."

"Do not be misled. Do not wreck your country and bring it to an end by self-inflicted wounds. Do not copy the deplorable tactics your enemies have adopted."

Yugoslav Smallpox Outbreak Spreads Into West Germany

HANNOVER, March 28 (UPI).

The outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia spread to West Germany today and the Bavarian government ordered the state's borders closed to travelers from Yugoslavia without valid vaccination certificates.

The Lower Saxony state government announced today that a 30-year-old Yugoslav had been confirmed to have smallpox. The Hannover Hospital for Skin Diseases, where he was tested, was closed to the public and doctors and patients known to have been in contact with him were isolated in a special wing.

Thousands of West Germans are spending their Easter vacations in Yugoslavia and thousands of Yugoslavs who work in West Germany often go home for visits.

Medical authorities in Dacca said the disease had broken out on such a large scale that it was difficult to contain.

U.S. Travelers Alerted

ATLANTA, March 28 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Public Health has issued a "surveillance order" to people arriving at airports from Yugoslavia because of the smallpox outbreak there.

According to the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, "the order simply says, in effect, that if you become ill, please tell your doctor you've been in Yugoslavia."

Strikes and Political Bombing Disrupt Italy's Election Drive

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, March 28.—Motorists lined up for gasoline today at the few filling stations still open during a nationwide refinery strike. But political extremists had enough fuel for firebombings.

The gasoline strike and continued violence by fringe groups overshadowed other issues in the campaign for parliamentary elections May 7.

Gasoline supplies throughout the country diminished as a result of a series of strikes by 55,000 employees of privately owned oil companies, seeking a 36-hour work week and other benefits. Refinery workers walked off their jobs yesterday and announced another strike for Friday.

Some Unaffected

Some cities were unaffected, but in others, including Rome, motorists lined up for blocks to buy gasoline. Some stations had only regular gasoline—a problem because most Italian cars need premium.

Youngsters in Naples mixed low-grade gasoline with red wine and sold it on "street corners" as high-octane fuel. To make travel prospects worse, a strike of ground personnel forced Alitalia airlines to cancel a number of flights today, tomorrow and Thursday and railroads suspended service on Easter weekend strike unless the state railroads meet their demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

Bombs in Catanzaro

Last night, 50 persons, half of them police, were injured at a neo-fascist rally near Catanzaro in the south, when a crowd of 1,000 extreme leftists tried to break up the meeting. Attacked with stones and Molotov bombs by the Maoists, police fought back with tear gas. Police arrested three persons and took ten others into custody for questioning.

In Milan, unknown persons hurled two Molotov cocktails against the local headquarters of the Socialist party. One of the bombs crashed through a window and set fire to a room.

In Rome, a bomb was thrown against the main door of a suburban church. On the church wall, police found a drawing of the hammer and sickle and the name of leftist publisher Gianfranco Feltrinelli. The publisher was found dead almost two weeks ago at the foot of a sabotaged power pylon near Milan.

Meanwhile, Feltrinelli's body was taken secretly to a Milan cemetery early today and buried later under heavy police guard. The transfer took place without incident. Yesterday Milan officials refused permission for a funeral procession out of fear that it would provoke incidents by political extremists.

Later the coffin was carried by employees of the Feltrinelli publishing firm to the family chapel inside the cemetery. Hundreds attended. Some of those present sang the Communist anthem "Bella Ciao" and other revolutionary songs.

There were shouts of "Feltrinelli, you will be avenged" from leftwingers who believe that his death was a rightist frame-up aimed at discrediting the left.

Among the scores of relatives, friends and literary and artistic figures at the funeral was French novelist Regis Debray. Feltrinelli headed him when Debray was being tried in Bolivia.

Uganda Orders All Israelis Out, Alerts the Army

KAMPALA, Uganda, March 28 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin has ordered the Israeli ambassador, David Lazor, to arrange the immediate repatriation of all Israeli citizens living in Uganda, the Uganda radio announced early today. According to the president, about 700 persons will be affected.

Gen. Amin also ordered the army on full alert, following the sighting of two Europeans at Lugard, 30 miles east of here, wearing Uganda army uniforms and carrying automatic weapons.

The dispute between Uganda and Israel has seen the expulsion of Israeli military advisers and the termination of three major contracts with Israeli firms here.

The president ordered the expulsions ostensibly because an Israeli newspaper suggested he had called a visit to Egypt because of opposition at home.

Drunk Charge For Nixon Guard

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 28 (AP).—A U.S. Treasury security guard assigned to the Florida White House has been charged with drunken driving after hitting a utility pole near President Nixon's seaside home here.

Robert Newbrand, special agent in charge of the Secret Service office in Miami, identified the guard as Adolph Chop, 55. Mr. Newbrand emphasized that the guard is not a Secret Service agent. Mr. Chop was suspended from duty.

Mr. Nixon was at Camp David, Md., when the accident took place.

Soviet Nuclear Test

UPPSALA, Sweden, March 28 (AP).—An underground explosion in the Soviet nuclear test area of Semipalatinsk in Siberia was recorded today by the seismological institution here.

In 1967 for taking part in guerrilla activities.

In a funeral procession, Debray described Feltrinelli as a "fellow comrade who, although born in wealth, had dedicated his life to the service of the people."

U.S. Share Pay At \$9 Million In Malta Package

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI).—The United States will pay Malta more than \$9 million yearly as its share of the \$75 million package that allows Britain to retain military bases on that island and prevents a Soviet Union from establishing a presence there, an authorized administration official said today.

In addition, the State Department announced that a four-day survey team would soon go to Malta as part of the agreement which led to the signing in London of a seven-year agreement providing for continued British naval and air bases in the western Mediterranean land.

The total to be paid to the Maltese government, exclusive of any future economic assistance amounts to \$37 million per year. Britain will pay about \$14 million, or 38 percent, and the United States \$9 million, about 25 percent. West Germany and Italy will pay most of a remaining rent under a former Treaty Organization does not specify provide for the use of Maltese facilities by U.S. or other NATO ships, but it is expected they will be allowed to use the upon application to Maltese authorities, a State Department official said.

There was no official Washington news of the end of the negotiations, which at several points seemed on the verge of collapse and were marked by threats of ultimatums from Malta's Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff.

Just to keep the Russians warm, the Soviet Union was in the State Department official said justifying the cost. Another official called it "necessary insurance."

Throughout the drawn-out negotiations, the United States sought to keep out of the limelight. But it was evident from private comments here that Washington was deeply concerned.

The concern was due to the evidence that if the talks broke down, the Soviet Union would be able to replace Britain as Malta's prime user of the dock facilities and airfields.

The U.S. Navy was worried that a Soviet presence in the western Mediterranean would cause severe problems for U.S. Sixth Fleet, which already feels threatened by a burgeoning Soviet naval presence in the eastern Mediterranean.

These Soviet forces have been able to use Egyptian naval facilities and airfields.

U.S. Army Told To Curb Bias in West Germany

HEIDELBERG, March 28 (UPI).—The U.S. Army's commander in Europe ordered officers and noncommissioned leaders today to meet with West German businessmen to discuss ways of abolishing racial discrimination toward U.S. servicemen.

Gen. Michael S. Davidson said "It is my policy that racial discrimination under any guise is not to be condoned." He added that such discriminatory practices "counters to good morale and discipline."

He said he had discussed the problem with Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt and other West German officials.

Any documented cases of discrimination will be presented at the next meeting of a German-American equal opportunity group, to be held later in spring, an Army spokesman said.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	63	Cloudy
ALASKA	63	Very light
ARIZONA	63	Partly clear
ARKANSAS	63	Partly clear
CALIFORNIA	63	Partly clear
COLORADO	63	Partly clear
CONNECTICUT	63	Partly clear
DELAWARE	63	Partly clear
FLORIDA	63	Partly clear
GEORGIA	63	Partly clear
ILLINOIS	63	Partly clear
INDIANA	63	Partly clear
IOWA	63	Partly clear
KANSAS	63	Partly clear
KENTUCKY	63	Partly clear
LOUISIANA	63	Partly clear
MAINE	63	Partly clear
MARYLAND	63	Partly clear
MASSACHUSETTS	63	Partly clear
MICHIGAN	63	Partly clear
MINNESOTA	63	Partly clear
MISSISSIPPI	63	Partly clear
MISSOURI	63	Partly clear
MONTANA	63	Partly clear
NEBRASKA	63	Partly clear
NEVADA	63	Partly clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	63	Partly clear
NEW JERSEY	63	Partly clear
NEW MEXICO	63	Partly clear
NEW YORK	63	Partly clear
NORTH CAROLINA	63	Partly clear
NORTH DAKOTA	63	Partly clear
OHIO	63	Partly clear
OKLAHOMA	63	Partly clear
OREGON	63	Partly clear
PENNSYLVANIA	63	Partly clear
RHODE ISLAND	63	Partly clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	63	Partly clear
SOUTH DAKOTA	63	Partly clear
TENNESSEE	63	Partly clear
TEXAS	63	Partly clear
UTAH	63	Partly clear
Vermont	63	Partly clear
WASHINGTON	63	Partly clear
WEST VIRGINIA	63	Partly clear
WISCONSIN	63	Partly clear
WYOMING	63	Partly clear

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Under Social Security Bill

Senate Unit For Pension Rise To Low-Paid 'Steady Workers'

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to increase Social Security benefits for 300 a month for those who have worked at least 30 years at relatively low-paying jobs.

The committee's action, if enacted into law, would represent one of the sharpest departures ever made from the principle that Social Security benefits are based on the amount of wages a person earned during his working life.

The move, designed to reward the "steady worker," came short before President Nixon again vetoed the committee to speed action on the welfare reform bill he first proposed three years ago.

"There can be absolutely no excuse for delaying... any further," the President told Congress.

Meany Gives Slap to Price Commission

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—APL-GIO president George Meany today told the Price Commission that the administration's controls on wages and prices are "neither fair nor firm" working to the advantage of business and hurting workers.

In the first of two days of commission hearings to assess the effectiveness of its price-control policies, Mr. Meany said that he was not necessarily criticizing the Price Commission, but rather the Nixon administration.

"You can't do it [control prices] until you get the tools," the labor leader testified.

"Price controls, such as they are, are assigned to a small force of some 300 Internal Revenue Service agents who find it virtually impossible to understand and interpret complex, confusing and changing Price Commission guidelines, rules and regulations—let alone enforce them. It is no wonder, then, that this has resulted in few investigations, even fewer prosecutions and hardly any indictments of violations."

Credibility Gap

Mr. Meany, who last week walked off the Price Commission's companion Pay Board along with three of its four other labor members, said the Price Commission's credibility gap is showing.

He pointed to rapidly rising consumer prices and wholesale prices last month but said average weekly earnings "were the same as in January." He said, "one hundred percent of a worker's paycheck is controlled, but 1 percent of the consumer price index—what a worker's paycheck must buy—is not controlled."

Mr. Meany also criticized Price Commission members for their previous affiliations with corporations, an allegation that would testify response from two commission members. "There is not a consumer representative on the commission," Mr. Meany said. "Instead there are a handful of public members—all of whom have had a history of corporate connections... Would a Pay Board consisting of seven members, six with past union affiliations, be acceptable?"

NAM Retort

Mr. Meany was followed on the platform by W.P. Gullander, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said Mr. Meany's complaint that wages were out of tune with rising prices "sounded like George Washington."

Mr. Gullander said wages rose 3 percent in six years, from 1964 to 1970, while after-tax profits of business rose only 3 percent in the same period, from \$46.5 billion to \$74.5 billion.

"In the light of that record it would appear ludicrous to maintain that the primary problem is a restraint on the pricing practices of business lest they earn undue profits," Mr. Gullander said. "Clearly, the focus of the problem is the increase in employee compensation."

Berrigan Mail Called Proof Of Conspiracy to 'Escalate'

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28 (UPI)—Winding up his case against seven anti-war defendants today, the government said letters to and from the Rev. Philip Berrigan were evidence of the group's activities.

William Connolly, a prosecutor, said the letters formed a "chain of activities" that showed the group's urge to "escalate... the drive against U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

The seven are charged with conspiring in 1970 to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, blow up federal hearing tunnels in Washington and vandalize draft boards to draw attention to their cause.

Mr. Connolly said that the group had been eager to recruit young people to the movement and that even in prison where he had been sent for raiding draft boards, Berrigan was looking for

gress in a strongly worded message.

Proposed changes in the welfare system and Social Security benefits are included in a single bill passed by the House last year and now before the Senate Finance Committee.

The House version closely paralleled the President's welfare reform proposal, including a \$2,400 guaranteed annual income for a family of four. The income floor would be provided to the "working poor" in low-paying jobs, as well as to persons unable to work.

Work Incentives

Despite strong "must work" provisions in the House bill, the Senate Finance Committee has indicated that it would not approve the guaranteed income concept. Instead, the committee is expected to report out a bill mandating down on what it terms "welfare chiselers" while providing strong financial incentives for persons willing to work.

However, the committee has not yet acted on the welfare portions of the bill, despite earlier assertions by committee leaders that work on the entire measure would be completed by March 1. In his 3,000-word message to Congress yesterday, President Nixon declared that the worsening welfare situation has become "a social and political time bomb" requiring prompt enactment of his reform proposals.

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted that the committee would bring a bill ready for Senate floor action "sometime in April."

Rise in Benefits

In his message yesterday, Mr. Nixon made only brief mention of the fact that the pending welfare bill also includes changes in Social Security benefits, along with Medicare and Medicaid.

The President has recommended a 5 percent across-the-board increase in Social Security benefits, the same level voted last year by the House. Since then, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, has proposed a 20 percent benefit increase.

Sen. Long predicted today that his committee would provide an across-the-board benefit increase "in excess of 5 percent." Sources within the committee indicated that the figure was likely to be about 10 percent.

The committee's action yesterday in sharply increasing benefits for steady but low-paid workers upon their retirement is designed to give them sufficiently large pensions so they would not have to rely, in part, on supplemental public welfare payments. Under the present law, the minimum Social Security benefit is \$70.40 a month for a person whose average annual earnings over a period of at least 18 years amounted to \$920 or less. In addition, a 12 million low-income retirees now draw supplemental welfare payments.

340,000 Persons Affected

The committee-approved provision would provide benefits of \$200 for those who retire after 30 years of work (\$300 for a couple). Lesser amounts, ranging from \$190 to \$80 a month, would go to those who have worked more than 17 years but less than 30 years.

The provision would apply to about 340,000 persons immediately at an initial cost of \$110 million. Within 10 years, the committee estimated, the additional cost would be about \$1.5 billion annually.

These benefit levels would be far in excess of what low-income workers receive under the present law. Under the present law, a low-income worker would, in fact, receive almost as much as one who had made maximum Social Security contribution during his working life.

For instance, under present law, a worker who retired tomorrow, after having paid the maximum contributory amount, his annual working life would receive \$216.10 a month. Even with a 10 percent across-the-board benefit increase, the maximum contributor would receive \$237.71—just \$21.61 more than the minimum 30-year contributor under the Senate committee's plan.

"people who had the obvious talent he wanted."

Mr. Connolly referred to the testimony of Mrs. Carolyn North, who said that Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a defendant, had started a meeting of Westchester County, N.Y., women with a speech about renewed action by the movement.

"They asked her if it was about draft boards and she said no, it was bigger than that and penalties for this action would be severe," Mr. Connolly said.

"There is no other explanation for these remarks by Elizabeth McAlister than the ongoing tunnel project," he said.



United Press International.

AFTER THE ACQUITTAL—Wife and mother of John Clutchette, one of the two remaining "Soledad Brothers" found innocent of murder on Monday in San Francisco, embraced Superior Court Judge S. Lee Vavuris after jury gave verdict in his court. At left is Clutchette's wife, Ann, and right, his mother, Mrs. Doris Maxwell.

News Analysis

Soledad Acquittal—The System Changes

By Leroy F. Aaron

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 28 (UPI)—It was noon recess when the word came in. Defense attorney Leo Branton went back in to tell Angela Davis. She emerged into the courtyard smiling a brighter smile than anyone had seen on her in weeks.

"The Soledad Brothers got acquitted," she beamed as the camera closed in. "It's really beautiful. The Soledad Brothers were not guilty and they received their just due."

The irony of the moment was not lost on those who had followed the long, tortuous and possibly historic trial of the Soledad Brothers case. It's a trial of blood and death.

It was the Soledad Brothers case that brought Miss Davis to the place she was yesterday, charged with kidnapping, murder and conspiracy in a plot to free those very three individuals. Heightening the drama was the fact that the man she had grown to love—George Jackson, the third Soledad Brother—died during a shoot-out at San Quentin prison in an escape attempt just before he was to come to trial.

Wave of Rebellion

The events at Soledad prison, more than two years ago, represented the symbolic beginning of the wave of rebellion that swept America's prisons and focused national attention on a long-festering cancer within the system.

The Soledad Brothers did not start out as brothers. They were three unrelated individuals, serving terms at Soledad state prison, near Salinas, Calif., for various crimes. John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo were doing time for burglary. George Jackson, who had been convicted 10 years earlier for a filling station robbery, was still in prison—seen by some as a violent troublemaker, others as a victim of his increasing political radicalism.

On Jan. 13, 1970, a Soledad guard fired into a crowd of black and white prisoners involved in a fight in the exercise yard. Three black inmates died of gunshot wounds.

A day later, the guard was



Fleeta Drumgo



John Clutchette

exonerated of any wrongdoing by a grand jury. Then, on Jan. 16, 1970, another guard, John Mills, was beaten and thrown over a railing from the third tier of "O" wing, Soledad's adjustment center for intractable prisoners. Jackson, Clutchette and Drumgo were accused of playing Mr. Mills in retaliation for the death of the three black prisoners. It was this crime of which Drumgo and Clutchette were acquitted. No other charge is pending against Clutchette, who was to be paroled two years ago. But Drumgo is charged with murder in connection with the incident in which Jackson died.

The incident might have gone unnoticed by the world, outside the prison system. But Huey Newton, then in prison at San Luis Obispo, heard about it through the grapevine, and asked of his attorney, Fay Stender, to look into the matter.

Sacrificial Victims

Mrs. Stender became convinced that the troublesome Soledad three had been chosen as sacrificial victims for the death of the guard.

But rarely before had internal prison prosecutions been brought under outside scrutiny. Mrs. Stender found a pattern of secrecy and resistance surrounding the case. She and a small

group of radical colleagues decided that public pressure was necessary.

Thus began the process—a classic example of marshaling press, legislators, volunteers and celebrities of elevating the "Soledad Brothers" as they were now dubbed—to a national political cause célèbre.

At first, it was slow going. But the task was eased by the fortunate circumstance that Jackson, like Eldridge Cleaver, was a prodigious writer of letters and essays whose angry rhetoric often achieved heights of eloquence.

A book and paperback were swiftly contracted for—with an introduction by French playwright Jean Genet—and the Soledad Brothers cause was on its way.

About that time, philosophy professor Angela Davis was involved in a struggle to prevent the University of California from dismissing her for her Communist connections. But, around the spring of 1970, her interest shifted from her own case to that of the Soledad Brothers.

Early that spring, she was seen at a city hall rally with Jonathan Jackson. In a newspaper interview around the same time, she stressed that her university case was only a small segment of the larger struggle to free all political prisoners, like Huey Newton and the Soledad Brothers.

Later, the state would attempt to link Miss Davis, Jonathan Jackson and George Jackson in the plot that led to the Marin County shoot-out of Aug. 7, 1970.

Jolted the Nation

If the Soledad Brother book had not succeeded in making Soledad a household word, the sanguinary San Marin incident jolted the nation to attention.

Four persons died in Jonathan Jackson's abortive raid on the courthouse during the trial of a San Quentin inmate, John McClain. As the escapes sought to flee with their hostages, one of them shouted, "Free the Soledad Brothers by 12 o'clock." They never made it beyond the courthouse grounds, but it seemed clear that the attempt was designed to ransom Jonathan's Brother, George, and his fellow defendants.

Commenting days later on his brother's death, George Jackson called him a "brave revolutionary," and told reporters he would weep for his brother when he sees the spring—meaning the fruition of the revolution—adding: "I probably will not live to see it."

Convulsion of Violence

A year later, Jackson was dead, in still another convulsion of violence. Within a short time came Attica, and a chain of other prison rebellions.

The trend may peak and die, as many prison reform efforts have in the past. But Mrs. Stender and others remember the beginning of their efforts, two years ago, when nobody was listening and it looked as if the Soledad Brothers might never get a fair trial. Obviously, a lot has changed since then.

Muskie Names 13,982 Campaign Donors

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, has made public the names of 13,982 persons who contributed \$2,027,840 to his presidential campaign in the 15-month period that ended last Jan. 31.

The largest single contribution, \$30,000, was made by Joseph C. Wilson, board chairman of the Xerox Corp. He died last year.

The second-largest contributor was Arnold M. Picker, chairman of the executive committee of United Artists Corp. and a principal fundraiser for Sen. Muskie.

Mr. Picker was listed yesterday for \$39,893, but he and his wife had been recorded for \$10,000 more in a filing for the period covering Feb. 15-Oct. 30, 1970, by a committee that financed Sen. Muskie's Senate re-election effort of that year as well as his budding presidential bid. In addition, their daughters and sons-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Frank and Laurence S. Desner, gave \$4,000 for a family total of \$83,893.

The lists also disclose significant sums given by others in United Artists and elsewhere in the motion-picture industry, former members of the executive branch and regulatory agencies in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and bankers and other members of the financial community.

Other Candidates

Sen. Muskie is the fourth principal Democratic contender to make such a voluntary disclosure. President Nixon's campaign organization, the Committee to Re-Elect the President, has made no disclosures. It has said it will do all that is required under the new election law, which covers receipts and expenditures made on and after April 7.

The contributors formerly in government include Clark Clifford, who was secretary of defense, \$10,000; his law partner, Paul C. Warnke, who was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, \$500; Milton P. Serner, former general counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$1,000; C. Douglas Dillon, former secretary of the Treasury, and Townsend W. Hoopes, former under secretary of the Air Force, \$5,000.

Also, John H. Crocker, former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, \$6,000; Newton Minow, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, \$2,500; William H. Orrick, former head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, \$1,700; Raymond Lapin, former president of the Federal National Mortgage Association, \$1,000, and Najeeb Halaby, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, \$350.

Other Muskie donors of note included, from the news media, Barry Bingham, board chairman of the Louisville Courier-Journal, \$2,000, and Alfred Friendly, retired foreign correspondent and managing editor of The Washington Post, \$1,000.

McCarthy's Pique

Meanwhile, in what might be termed the politics of pique, former Minnesota Senator Eugene J. McCarthy endorsed the candidacy of two fellow contenders in Wisconsin's April 4 primary. The move was designed to hurt the chances of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., considered one of the three front-runners in the campaign here.

Mr. McCarthy told newsmen in Madison, Wis., that he would like to see Mayor Lindsay and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., do well in the contest here.

They Contributed \$2,027,840

By Morton Mintz

He refused to concede that such an endorsement means he is no longer a serious candidate. Other sources indicated Mr. McCarthy has been brooding about his showing in the Illinois primary March 21 and the tactics of the McGovern campaign there.

Neither Mayor Lindsay nor Mrs. Chisholm is given much chance to make an impressive showing

here, while Sen. McGovern is considered in close contention with Sens. Muskie and Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., for a top spot and a share of the delegates.

"I have not said anything untrue about him, and he has said a number of things about me that are not true," Mr. McCarthy said of Sen. McGovern at a news conference yesterday in Madison.

Terrorist's Grenade Kills Six As Phnom Penh Awaits Assault

PHNOM PENH, March 28 (UPI)—A terrorist in military uniform lobbed a grenade at an air force bus in Phnom Penh today, killing six persons, three of them children, and seriously wounding two others.

The Cambodian government warned residents to arm themselves and dig trenches under their houses in preparation for a possible Communist attack on the city.

Intelligence sources said a regiment of the Viet Cong First Division had moved to within striking distance of Phnom Penh last week and that heavy weapons units are within easy marching distance.

Phnom Penh was resupplied with fuel, ammunition and general cargo today when a Mekong River convoy arrived under escort of 35 gunboats, helicopters and observation planes.

On the front lines, the Cambodian Air Force was reported bombing Communist troop concentrations within a 30-mile radius of the city. There was renewed fighting near the Angkor Wat ruins, where four were killed and 26 wounded, and more heavy Communist attacks 70 miles south of Phnom Penh.

The Communists have also inflicted heavy losses in a series of attacks on a South Vietnamese tank base 70 miles to the south.

The growing threat to the capital overshadowed action in South Vietnam, where there was fighting in Kontum Province, in the Central Highlands, and where one American was killed when Communists shot down or damaged five helicopters in two separate incidents.

Guerrillas unleashed a rocket and mortar barrage against South Vietnam's battered northern defense line and damaged three U.S. helicopters during heavy fighting in the Central Highlands, allied commands reported today.

The U.S. Command reported 16 air strikes within South Vietnam yesterday and today. The U.S. planes came from Danang, Thailand, Guam and Navy carriers in the South China Sea.

Despite the fighting, the United States handed over to the South Vietnamese today one of America's three remaining air bases in Indochina.

Maj. Gen. Winton W. Marshall, the second-ranking U.S. Air Force official in Vietnam, officially turned over the \$90 million Phan Rang air base to the Saigon command.

The move left the United States with only two air bases in Vietnam—at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay—although U.S. aircraft regularly use South Vietnamese airfields.

Hanoi Demands U.S. Resume Talks in Paris Without Delay

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—North Vietnam denounced the United States today for suspending the Paris peace talks last week and demanded that it resume the conference table without delay to "engage in serious negotiations."

A statement, issued by the Foreign Ministry and distributed by the official Vietnam News Agency, said the U.S. action "is an extremely serious sabotage" of the talks and "a new step taken by the U.S. government to wreck the negotiations on the Vietnam issues."

The statement said North Vietnam "has worked with patience" at the Paris talks while the Nixon administration "has always clung to its obdurate, aggressive, colonialist stand."

The statement charged that the United States "in fact, does not want to seek a negotiated solution to the Vietnam question and is continuing to Vietnamize the war in the vain hope of forcing the Vietnamese people to accept its absurd terms."

It added: "The Nixon administration has deliberately downgraded the conference, unilaterally stayed away from many sessions, and most recently, has brazenly declared the indefinite postponement of the conference."

North Vietnam, the statement continued, "strongly denounces to

the world public the serious sabotage of the Paris conference on Vietnam by the Nixon administration" and "demands that the U.S. government stop this act without delay, continue attending the conference regularly, negotiate with seriousness, and respond to" the Viet Cong's peace terms.

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All Deliberate Speed

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has taken a stand on American investments in South Africa that will not be popular with a number of Americans, black and white. He has pointed out that if American firms pulled out of South Africa, blacks there would be worse off than before. The American companies, Mr. Wilkins urges, can, while operating within South African apartheid law, still improve the lot of their black workers, with respect to job advancement and pay.

This attitude is not favored by the more impetuous whites or blacks because it is essentially reformist, not revolutionary, because it recognizes that the notion of advancing with "all deliberate speed" involves at least as much deliberation as speed. Many organizations in the United States have protested any American investment in South Africa because such economic involvement benefits, in the first place, the white-controlled economy there, and the profits accruing to Americans are thus extracted from an exploitative situation.

This, incidentally, is much the same argument that is made against American investments in many parts of the world. It is behind nationalization programs in, for example, Latin America. The counter-argument, which is basically the one advanced by Mr. Wilkins, that American capital and know-how can create jobs that did not exist before, and pay for them at higher rates than local efforts can or do provide, is often

regarded as a mere rationalization for neo-colonialism.

Yet, as in South Africa, it is usually a fact that in under-developed countries the foreign enterprises are the most successful, in terms of working conditions, pay scales and adaptation to the economic needs of the country. Cuba's efforts to build up industries, Bolivia's experience with nationalized copper mines, and many other cases could be cited to demonstrate that too much haste in taking over alien industrial complexes or attempting to set up such complexes under purely domestic control can be disastrous.

It can be argued that South African apartheid is sui generis, an open affront to human dignity. Yet exploitation by class or race is by no means confined to South Africa or its Rhodesian neighbor. In fact, it is far from eliminated in the United States and finds analogues in many Communist or avowedly anti-imperialist countries.

The problem, in essence, is not one of ideology or social theory. Pragmatically, it is one of finding a way to make an economy work with the greatest possible advantage to the peoples concerned, and for this, much more than ideological purity, whether that of Karl Marx, Adam Smith or Franz Fanon, is required. Moreover, however fast expectations may rise, realization takes time. Peaceful coexistence, with a good deal of borrowing from what is good in the world's various systems, is the best answer, even if it defies the logic of schools and the enthusiasms of the committed.

NATO's Weak Anchor

President Nixon's promise of additional military aid to visiting Turkish Premier Nihat Erim is reasonable in light of the Soviet military build-up in the Eastern Mediterranean. Yet American help in modernizing Turkey's forces will not help solve the grave political, social and economic problems which represent an even more urgent threat to the security of the nation than is NATO's eastern anchor. More American arms for Turkey will not help solve and could even aggravate the problem that currently poses the most immediate threat to peace in the area—the deteriorating situation on Cyprus.

That island, where Archbishop Makarios is clinging to power in the face of heavy pressures from Athens, must have been a priority topic in last week's Washington talks between U.S. and Turkish leaders. Unless

the Cypriot quarrel can be resolved to the satisfaction of Ankara, Athens and Nicosia, American military aid to Turkey and Greece could wind up fueling a fight between allies that would undermine NATO and endanger world peace.

In his talks with American officials, the Turkish premier reportedly emphasized his country's need for social reform and economic development. Discontent, rooted in social and economic injustice, provoked the army intervention last spring that brought the Erim regime to power. Promised reforms have been slow in coming and there has been growing agitation against persisting martial law. Even more than arms aid, Turkey needs U.S. moral and material support for reforms essential to restore the country's democratic stability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow-Peking Dialogue

In his March 20 Moscow speech, Mr. Brezhnev said Russia had made "concrete and constructive propositions" to Peking concerning non-resort to force and the settlement of frontier problems. But he simultaneously expressed anxiety about the "secret content" of President Nixon's conversations with the Chinese leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, for one, appears in a hurry to arrive at least at a semblance of rapprochement with Peking in order to be in a better position when he receives Mr. Nixon on May 22.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Splitting the French Left

President Pompidou has, after all, succeeded in the most obvious short-term aim of his referendum: The splitting of the left-wing opposition in France. The Communists have announced their decision to campaign for a "no vote" on April 23, while the Socialists are advocating a "motivated abstention." This division is in many ways surprising. The trap set for the left seemed so glaringly obvious, and was so vociferously denounced by both the left-wing parties, that it really seemed possible they would avoid falling into it.

—From the Times (London).

London and the Ulster Crisis

London will not be able to govern Ulster as it does Scotland and Wales. If comparisons must be made, there are rather some parallels with Palestine and Rhodesia. The bodies which have been named to supplant the suspended government of Northern Ireland are faced by a very thorny task. In all probability, after a certain waiting period they will come under pressure from the Protestant extremists and the IRA, both of whom are averse to a viable compromise. For its experiment in Catholic-Protestant

equality in Ulster, the Heath government can count on the support of Wilson's Labor party and some understanding from the Lynch government in Dublin; it is also placing some hope on the moderates of both camps in Northern Ireland, who are to be pacified through elimination of preventive arrest and a later plebiscite on the question of reunification. But in any event it will be uncommonly difficult to bridge the chasm of the specifically Irish religious and ethnic war which today cuts straight across Ulster.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S. Economic 'Imperialism'

In a television debate, Mr. Jean Lecanuet [a centrist political leader and mayor of Rouen] asserted in substance, if we understood well: not to create Europe is to surrender the majority of French firms to American control. This viewpoint is fairly widespread; it is an easy theme for propaganda against our government and against "American imperialism." But it is false. The U.S. Ambassador [Arthur K. Watson] has just confirmed this and thus belied Mr. Lecanuet... The U.S. Ambassador confirmed that American firms in France employed in 1970 4 percent of the industrial labor force, made a 10 percent contribution to French exports, paid 9 percent of the taxes from non-farm enterprises. He thus rightly believed that such modest figures do not justify more severe control of American subsidiaries in France that would result in boosting the position of the protectionists in the United States Congress. The real bones of contention, in the opinion of the ambassador, are the EEC farm policy, the preferential agreements with third countries, the refusal to let Japanese goods enter Europe more freely. On these three points, don't American subsidiaries in France have common interests to defend with our national enterprises?

—From Le Nouveau Journal (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 29, 1897

PARIS—The opening meeting at Longchamp yesterday was a success and attendance was good although many faces were conspicuous by their absence. A turn in the paddock was sufficient to show that new spring dresses had been donned for the occasion. What strikes one most this season is the attention being paid to hats, which being of different colors are extremely pretty. The opening of Longchamp and flowered hats are sure signs of spring.

Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1922

NEW YORK—Consternation was caused along the Rialto and in Greenwich Village yesterday when Police Commissioner Enright signed an order prohibiting women from smoking in any hotel, restaurant, cafe, dance hall, place of amusement or any other public resort. Twenty-four hours later, because of the outcry and ensuing investigation, the ordinance was revoked. It had been included in the ordinances passed by mistake and signed unknowingly by the mayor.



'Maybe They're Right, But I Can't Give It Up.'

Working the Unworkable

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Kurt Waldheim, the UN's Austrian secretary-general, has an eminently practical view of the United Nations and his own role. Aware of its imperfections, he is convinced the time has come for the organization to improve its administrative and financial efficiency. As for the major problem—political—the UN does what its members permit it to do, no more, no less.

Waldheim is a long, lean man with elegant manners and a sad face. A professional diplomat, he seems to have few illusions. His approach is to do the maximum within existing rules and to cease dreaming of turning the glass menagerie on 43d Street into a Utopia. He says: "I don't criticize my predecessors" (of whom there were three). "Trygve Lie, the first secretary-general, said this is the most impossible job on earth. The most recent, U Thant, did his best. I have the highest regard for him and he made a great contribution. But each man must use his own approach to these matters. That is what I am doing."

'Tight Belt'

In the financial field Waldheim has instituted reforms designed to save \$6 million by a "tight belt" policy. He has ordered a freeze on recruitment and banned overlapping work in a bureaucracy necessarily swollen because of every region's desire to be represented.

When Waldheim first came here in 1955 as Austria's "observer" (it wasn't yet in the UN) there were only 56 members.

Now there are 122—and many new administrative tasks more than 20,000 employees around the world including 3,000 in New York alone. Yet, he feels, after 17 years any institution has to renew itself. Modern administrative techniques, already employed by industry, can be applied here to improve efficiency.

There is a dual question of the UN's short-term and long-term indebtedness. The first comes from the organization's need for enough money at the start of each budget year (commencing Jan. 1) to pay regular expenses, including salaries.

Customarily there is a shortage. Many members have been dilatory in forking up but Waldheim has issued a special appeal for promptness. He hopes the vital U.S. assessment—payable at the start of our own fiscal year, July 1—will henceforth come in a single installment instead of two or three.

The long-term financial problem is more difficult because it is political. Much of the \$65 to \$70 million UN debt (plus \$120 million in bonds bought by members after the Congo and Middle East crises) stems from the fact that countries like the Soviet Union and France refuse to pay special assessments for operations of which they disapprove.

Waldheim has formed a committee from the Secretariat and 15 nations to devise a "voluntary" settlement of this issue because no settlement can be imposed. He hopes to present an acceptable plan to the next General Assembly. Nevertheless, the secretary-

general realizes that no matter how successful he may be in streamlining a cumbersome apparatus, the political problem remains. The UN is incapable of forcing members to do things unpalatable to their national interests. No charter revision could alter this; indeed you might get a worse charter today than in 1945.

However, Waldheim does stress that the positive accomplishments of the UN are often forgotten: Like the Antarctic, seabed, and moon treaties, the Korean cease-fire and the Congo and Cyprus peacekeeping. Moreover, the secretary-general himself plays a useful personal role.

He can apply quiet preventive diplomacy, using his moral authority behind the scenes to ease gathering tensions. He can send special representatives as personal ambassadors to troubled areas like Cyprus and Bangladesh. And, in evident emergencies, he can convene the Security Council himself (under Article 99 of the charter).

That last recourse is difficult. The secretary-general must be confident it is both justified and useful. It has been done only once—by Hammarskjöld during the Congo crisis. A negative response to such a request cannot be risked except in grave emergencies.

Nevertheless, Waldheim is aware that he has the legal power to summon the Security Council. But in doing so he is critically ill. In the meantime he concentrates on the eminently practical job of tidying up the UN so it can achieve maximum efficiency on routine matters.

Nixon and the Conservatives

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Further on the subject of conservative dissatisfaction with the administration of President Nixon:

● Congressman John Ashbrook, who is the symbol of that dissatisfaction, did not do very well in New Hampshire and Florida, nor did he do ignominiously. He entered the races late, spent a very small handful of dollars, suffered from being relatively unknown, and got more votes than John Lindsay. His strengths have been his sincerity, intelligence, decency, and doggedness. He pledged very early in the game not to go on and run as an independent after Mr. Nixon is renominated.

John Ashbrook will not himself be able to keep Mr. Nixon from getting the support of all the men and women who now and in the weeks ahead vote for Ashbrook. Most of them will almost certainly go on to vote for Nixon, however grudgingly. But there are those who are quite definitely turning with the idea of sitting this election out. A considerable following of the Conservative party of New York, for instance, are at this point medium-well disappointed, and it would not take much of the same kind of thing Mr. Nixon has been doing to bring their resentment to a boil, at which point significant numbers of them will either sit it out, vote for George Wallace in protest, or return embittered to the Democratic party from which they took exploratory refuge in the election of 1970.

Probably Mr. Nixon will not fight very hard for New York. But if he wants New York, he will almost certainly have to have

the backing of the Conservative party. At this particular moment, that backing would not be forthcoming. Whether by next September the Democratic candidates have succeeded in scaring the conservatives half to death or whether by next September Mr. Nixon has succeeded in wooing them back one cannot say, at this point. There are too many variables. For instance, the behavior of the Soviet Union and Mr. Nixon's response to it. For instance, the situation in South-east Asia.

● California Mr. Nixon has got to have. And nothing frightens Mr. Nixon's campaign managers more than the prospect of a deep division in California among conservative-minded voters. The reason for this is lapidary: Mr. Nixon will not forget, ever, his terrible miscalculation of 1962. It was then that the followers of Joe Shell, or at least a great many of them, decided to sit out, and the result was the stunning defeat which all but vaporized Richard Nixon. What seems to be distinctive about California is a highly ideologized state, is that the people, when they get mad, tend to stay mad.

Reagan Backs Nixon

Now John Ashbrook is entered in California, and the Nixon people will be watching ever so carefully to see what kind of progress he makes—watching to see whether he succeeds in igniting the separatist fantasies which cannot be doused between the primary in June and the election in November. This of course is the principal reason why Mr. Nixon has in recent months

maintained so close and cooperative a relationship with Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, though deeply disturbed by international events, such as the expulsion of Taiwan, is preoccupied with the sovereignty of his state, and the careful and galvanizing experiments he wants to make in the field of welfare. He knows what would happen if the Democratic party took power: California would become a great welfare reservation, property of Health, Education and Welfare. He is therefore standing fast with Nixon, and although he is a friend and admirer of John Ashbrook, he will not, for the obvious reasons, make any public appearances with him—quite the contrary, he will almost certainly campaign for Mr. Nixon. But in doing so he will find, for the first time in his public life, division in conservative ranks.

Sometimes before June other conservative leaders and backers, from out of state, will have to declare themselves on the Ashbrook/California problem. It isn't as though they are in a position to manipulate Californians by the hundreds of thousands. But their support, or lack of it, of the Ashbrook candidacy would make the difference between igniting that campaign, and containing it within the ideological ghettos. It isn't to exaggerate it in the least to say that their attitude toward Ashbrook, barring candidates (and at this moment one can conceive of both an anti-Nixon and a pro-Nixon landslide), can mean the re-election of Mr. Nixon or his defeat.

Analysis of Polish Vote

Election District 71

By Dan Morgan

PLOCK, Poland—On a Sunday in March, dazzling in its sunny, prespring beauty, millions of Poles went on foot, by horse-drawn cart, automobile or bicycle to vote for a new parliament.

In Election District 71, the semirural, semi-industrial region along the Vistula River, west of Warsaw, of which Plock is the main town, the results produced no surprises. The five approved candidates of the National Unity Front on the seven-name slate were elected with almost 97.5 percent of the votes cast.

Was the exercise a senseless ritual, without significance? Or a usual exercise in political activism, without the abusive clashes of parliamentary democracies?

Did the lopsided totals of the victorious candidates indicate approval? Or indifference and resignation?

No Reforms

In almost all the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, some thought is being given to those questions. However, electoral reform in the Soviet bloc, as the recent Polish elections indicated, is far from realization.

In 1968, plans for making the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia into a truly representative legislative body, with elections equally open to Communist and nonparty candidates, were snuffed out by the Soviet invasion before they could be tested.

Hungary and Yugoslavia have introduced cautious reforms that make possible some direct contests. Both countries have democratized the process of nominating candidates, which elsewhere is a job for backroom bargaining.

Some Marxists in Eastern Europe have suggested setting up two Communist parties, to represent conflicting strains of opinion within the ruling organization and provide the machinery for success and rejuvenation.

However, such changes hold evident perils for reformers at this particular moment in East European development.

The reason is that the management-strengthening reforms of the economic system now being undertaken throughout the area have not been overly popular with workers. In the 1969 federal assembly elections in Yugoslavia, for example, orthodox "outs" used open-nominating procedures and fair elections to unseat several party-backed advocates of reform.

Aware of Hazards

The Polish election aftermath indicates that the ruling Central Committee in Warsaw was well aware of the potential hazards of a more free-wheeling election process. Though strong pressures appear to have been exerted in some parts of the country to field a strong independent local slate, the central authorities appear to have kept a fairly tight control over the nominating process.

Of the five slate candidates in Election District 71, for instance, two were designated by Warsaw, where both hold positions. The other candidates were approved by the Central National Unity Front during bargaining with local officials.

According to Plock officials involved with the election, only four names were changed during the course of bargaining over the slate in the entire Warsaw provincial area.

For this reason, not too much can be read into election results. In District 71, as elsewhere, all mandates counted for the five National Unity Front candidates unless their names were specifically scratched off.

But the marginal permissible selectivity did indicate general trends. In District 71, for instance, a postmortem political analysis highlights these facts:

● There were around 7,000 "against" ballots or scratch-offs cast out of just over 250,000. This was roughly the number of votes credited to Mrs. Alcja Kwiatkowska, who stood sixth on the ballots given to voters.

● The only holdover candidate for deputy from the previous parliament, who was also a worker and a Communist party member, received the lowest number of votes of the approved slate.

● The largest number of votes went to a farmer (presumably Catholic), who is a member of the United Peasant party, which is allotted 117 seats in the Sejm. The UPP is a pale image of the powerful prewar Polish Agrarian party. Yet it has helped to secure a better lot for farmers in Poland than anywhere else in the Soviet bloc. The second largest number of votes also went to a

member of a splinter organization, the Democratic party, made up of watchmakers, craftsmen and other private artisans.

● Most significantly, the Warsaw-designated No. 1 name on a list, that of Politburo member Jozef Tejchma, dropped to fifth place. Tejchma, considered a liberal, and popular particularly with younger Poles, apparently suffered from a trend across the country by voters to deliver mild admonition to the party leadership to heed the distant sound of public opinion.

On the Coastals

Tejchma still captured a 97.5 percent of the vote. Edward Gierlek, Poland's top chief, ran well ahead of the list in his district of Sosnowie at 99.8 percent. But other personalities such as former army and police overseer Mieczyslaw Moczar, and Warsaw leader Jozef Kupa slipped to first place to last on local ballots, as did many provincial party secretaries.

Perhaps significantly, the district's low-polling worker-Communist, Alexander Brach, made point in the campaign of playing local issues and stress that he was running on a coastals of the central leadership in Warsaw.

Brach, a worker at the Plo oil refinery, who has attended eight years of school and the years of technical training stressed that he supported a "common platform." "There's no question of syt-look, vote for me and I will, everything," he said just before the voting. "I'm running on a national ticket. A candidate doesn't say vote for me because I'm going to improve living conditions. A deputy should open when the problems arise."

In Plock, and other cities, of the main purposes served by the campaign may, in fact, have been to highlight what the problems are.

Seen from the perspective of Plock, the campaign was a first to express personal and community aspirations.

The major problems of Plock and the region around it are common to most of Poland. One among them is inadequate housing for the 6,500 workers of the petrochemical refinery, the storage of rural doctors, and air pollution and soot from the refinery. There are also complaints of water pollution from the sugar factory upstream on the Vistula and demands for a new railroad bridge to replace the present single-track structure.

These were the issues raised more than a dozen voter meetings during the election campaign.

Too Big for Plock

The significance of the election was that these are needs which are too big to be worked for by Plock alone, within the help of the national budget. For Jan Rudzki, a private electrician, the new parliament hopes for liberal law governing private enterprise and a "green light" for the lands of people making their living in Poland outside the private sector.

Specifically, he wants to see the legislature reduce the tax burdens on craftsmen, include the private sector's output in the five-year plan target so as to place private workers on an equal footing in receipt of state support.

Such were the aspirations of some people on election day. It was a major national event, complete with low speaker vans getting out the vote, and a slogan with modest message: "So that Poles may grow in strength and people live better."

—Letters—

Nixon and Busing

Anthony Lewis's article on Nixon's new campaign to bring in schoolchildren (HT, March 21) notes yet another instance where the President has seen fit to proclaim publicly his dissent from a court decision. Last July the Supreme Court ruled against the use of public funds in private schools' elementary nonpublic schools. Immediately afterward Nixon told a Republican gathering that he would do everything in his power to ensure the continuation of public funding of nonpublic religious schools. This does our chief executive simultaneously weaken public education system and in the highest judiciary.

RITA MARAN
London

Lawrence

Charges Political Jackassery

Scott Assails Probe of Kleindienst

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, after meeting with President Nixon, charged today that the Senate inquiry into the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general is "a frantic exercise in irrelevancy."

The Pennsylvania Republican, speaking to lawmakers at the White House following the breakfast meeting with Mr. Nixon, accused Senate Judiciary Committee Democrats who are pursuing the investigation of "some form of political jackassery."

Sen. Scott restated his intention to move for a speedy end to the hearings when the Senate returns from its Easter recess.

The investigation has been in progress since columnist Jack Anderson charged a month ago that the settlement of an anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. was linked to a \$400,000 pledge by an ITT subsidiary to help delay the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of "being involved in the deal."

Three days before the columnists' charges, the Judiciary Committee had unanimously approved President Nixon's choice of Mr. Kleindienst for the post. The hearings were subsequently requested so he could answer the accusations.

O'Brien Accused

Today, however, Sen. Scott charged that the entire involvement of the Kleindienst confirmation proceedings with the ITT investigation was irrelevant, political, and masterminded by Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

His minority leader, a member of the Judiciary panel, told newsmen that the investigation is now of ITT's relationship with the entire Nixon administration and suggested that, if the inquiry is continued, ITT's dealings with Democrats should also be looked into.

He deplored the fact that major legislation has been "inappropriately delayed by a politically minded Congress" while the hearings have continued.

If the Senate could debate the merits of the Kleindienst nomination on the floor, Sen. Scott declared, the nominee would be quickly confirmed.

Serious Obstacle

However, the GOP leader's efforts to bring about a speedy decision in the Kleindienst-ITT affair face a serious obstacle in the person of Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield.

The Montana Democrat has repeatedly stated he will not let the nomination come to the floor until the committee issues a report of its investigations and votes again on Mr. Kleindienst.

U.S. Envoy Reportedly Called Chileans Not Ready for Coup

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters)—Columnist Jack Anderson said today that the U.S. ambassador to Chile had warned that State Department that the Chilean government is not ready for a military coup.

Mr. Anderson said that in a secret cable to Washington, Ambassador Nathaniel Davis advised: "It is not our impression that Chile is yet on the brink of a coup. In fact there is some reason to believe that new opposition spirit could prove transitory."

Mr. Anderson last week revealed alleged memoranda linking the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in a scheme to place President Allende from taking office in 1970.

The State Department said the U.S. government had rejected any ideas of overthrowing Mr. Allende after his election.

Date Not Mentioned

Mr. Anderson did not say when the message from Mr. Davis was dated, but it was sent to Washington before his disclosure of last week and relates to the ITT documents.

"My colleagues continue to want to see events move slowly in Chile," Mr. Davis said, "or perhaps better said, Chileans have great ability to rush to the brink, embrace each other and be off."

With Russian and East European help... and with some breaks Chile just might be able to roll along for some time to come," he continued.

According to Mr. Anderson, the ambassador said in a summary, Allende's course is work-



Sen. Hugh Scott

The committee is scheduled to resume hearings on the case tomorrow, recalling ITT President Harold S. Gerson for further testimony. Additional witnesses, including California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, are expected to be called later.

However, a star witness, ITT lobbyist Mrs. Dita B. Beard, is unavailable for questioning and according to her doctors will remain so for at least six months.

Mrs. Beard has been hospitalized in Denver with a severe heart condition since the hearings began and an attempt to question her in her hospital bed

Flanigan Had Role in ITT Case

Nixon's Aide Stated Position On Anti-Trust to Businessmen

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Peter M. Flanigan, the presidential assistant who played a controversial role in the settlement of an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., discussed the administration's anti-trust posture last week at a private, off-the-record dinner meeting in New York of money managers and corporate and foundation executives.

The dinner was sponsored by Dreyfus-Marine Midland Inc., which manages about \$10 million in ITT pension funds and was held in the company's private dining room. Mr. Flanigan freely answered questions at the dinner last Tuesday, although his appearance before a Senate committee is in doubt because of administration resistance. The committee is investigating a possible link between ITT's contri-

ing less well. If this trend continues, it will increase pressures on Allende to move toward radical solutions or in other directions.

"Allende's decisions may, in turn, sharpen the choices of his opposition and also of the military."

There is considerable variety in ways military might intervene."

The ambassador also said that before there could be a coup, public opposition to President Allende would have to become "so overwhelming, and discontent so great, that military intervention is overwhelmingly invited."

"It is held that military will wait for this public repudiation to become more clear and more open than it is likely ever to be," Mr. Davis said.

Chile Accuses ITT

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 28 (UPI)—The Chilean government last night accused ITT of plotting "against the independence and democratic will" of the nation.

The government said ITT and Chilean interests "did not hesitate to provoke a situation that could have created the gravest consequences for Chile and Chileans."

A spokesman said the government also was studying "the information divulged by the documents in regard to the collaboration and participation of Chilean individuals and organizations with representatives of a foreign power, aimed at provoking an economic crisis and creating the conditions for the destruction of the constitutional regime and our country's democratic form of government."

Major Called Top Plotter

Mr. Del Canto, top minister in Mr. Allende's Popular Front cabinet, said the main instigator

of the plot was a retired army major, Arturo Marshall.

The major had close links with a "neo-fascist" group known as "Patria y Libertad" (Country and Freedom), whose leaders were arrested Friday in a police swoop at dawn which seized a small arsenal of arms suitable for street fighting.

The government alleged that the rightists planned to take advantage of a women's march planned for later the same day—and banned by the authorities—to mount their coup.

Yesterday retired Gen. Alberto Green was placed under close arrest, accused of being involved in the plot, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Maj. Marshall.

Mr. Del Canto denied that active officers of the armed forces and the elite carabinieri—paramilitary police—were being held in connection with the alleged plot. On the contrary, he said, they had spurned approaches from the conspirators and had denounced them to the authorities.

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KING'S LANDING—Jordan's King Hussein at the controls of a Royal Jordanian Airline 707 jet after he landed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Monday.

Hussein, in U.S., Meets Nixon On His Plan for Federation

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan met with President Nixon here today to discuss his plan for a federal kingdom on the two banks of the Jordan River.

White House officials at first indicated the plan was regarded sympathetically, but then said they could not discuss the President's reaction to it.

But Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that the Palestinians' legitimate aspirations have to be satisfied in any peace settlement.

The President and the Jordanian ruler, who arrived here yesterday amid strict security precautions, met for 80 minutes and "reviewed all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East and particularly the current status of efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement," Mr. Ziegler said.

"The discussions were said to be 'cordial and to the point,'" Mr. Nixon briefed the king on his summit meeting with the Chinese and his upcoming trip to the Soviet Union.

Just, Durable Peace

The President, Mr. Ziegler reported, restated America's support "for a just and durable peace in the Middle East in conformance with the UN Security Council resolution."

The United States, he reaffirmed, is prepared to help continue to facilitate the movement toward peace and to "play a constructive role toward that end."

Asked whether the question of more U.S. arms for Jordan was discussed, Mr. Ziegler said the United States had an "ongoing" military and economic aid program with Jordan, with economic assistance totaling about \$40 to \$45 million this fiscal year. U.S. officials said the military aid total was similar.

Mr. Ziegler indicated that the United States would be willing to assist Jordan "to the degree we can" although he indicated no "substantial" additional aid funds were discussed.

After the meeting with Mr. Nixon, the king lunched with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other administration officials. He is to continue his talks with U.S. officials through tomorrow, before entering Walter Reed Hospital for a medical checkup and then departing for an expected vacation in the United States.

Hussein was at the controls of a Royal Jordanian Airlines Boeing-707 when it touched down yesterday afternoon. The king was met by Deputy Under-Secretary of State William B. Macomber, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, L. Dean Brown and the chiefs of Arab diplomatic missions in Washington.

Hussein's movements, other than his business appointments, are being kept confidential. Even his flight plan to Washington was kept a secret.

"We are being exceedingly careful," a U.S. official said yesterday.

The reason for the unusual security is because several Palestinian guerrilla groups renewed their call for Hussein's overthrow, following the king's federation proposal.

Peru Heart Transplant

LIMA, Peru, March 28 (AP)—A surgical team headed by Dr. Marino Molina carried out Peru's first heart transplant operation today on a 59-year-old woman at Lima's Employees Hospital. The recipient, Mrs. Ines Rivera, was reported to be in satisfactory condition following the 6 1/2-hour operation.

JERASH

Bulls, Toreros Off to Kuwait

MADRID, March 28 (UPI)—Twenty-four fighting bulls were flown from here to the emirate of Kuwait today where Spain's "Fiesta Brava" will make its debut next Monday.

The bulls, each weighing close to half a ton, will face Spanish toreros Manuel del Olmo, Jose Lerma and Curro Alcázar in eight novilladas (minor league bullfights) April 4 to 14.

If the novilladas are a success, Kuwait promoter Salim Abdel Fattah will stage full-fledged corridas with some of Spain's top matadors, Spanish bullfighting sources said. They said a bull ring has been built at a cost of \$50,000.

Obituaries

Hans Simons, 78, Former Head Of N.Y. Social Research School

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Dr. Hans Simons, 78, German-born educator, political scientist and former president of the New School for Social Research, died today after a long illness.

Dr. Simons was born in Velbert, Germany, and served in the German Army during World War I. After the war, he became a co-founder of the German Association for the League of Nations.

Dr. Simons was a member of the German delegation to the Versailles peace conference in 1919, and later represented his government at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, in Paris, at the League of Nations, in Geneva, and with the Foreign Office in Warsaw.

When the Nazis seized power in Germany, they prevented him from holding any governmental position because of his "political unreliability" and he managed to flee to the United States in 1935.

During a long career in this country, Dr. Simons held the presidency of the New School from 1950 to 1960 and served in other posts during his 25 years of service at the college.

From 1947 to 1949, Dr. Simons took a leave of absence from the New School to serve as chief of the governmental structures branch in Germany for the U.S. Office of Military Government.

He also acted as chief U.S. liaison officer with parliamentary authorities writing a new constitution for West Germany.

Joseph G. Bonano

NEW ORLEANS, March 28 (AP)—Joseph G. (Sharky) Bonano, 72, one of New Orleans' top jazz trumpeters and band leaders, died last night after a long illness.

He began with a \$250 second-

hand cornet when he was 12 years old and then changed to the trumpet, which he played left-handed.

Mr. Bonano, who wore a brown derby as a sort of trademark, was a member of the original Dixieland Jazz Band, once played with the Jean Goldkette Orchestra and more recently was associated with Sharkey and his Kings of Dixieland.

His first works were drawn from nature, but gradually they were increasingly marked by the inclusion of geometrical figures. Mathematicians were fascinated by his prints which looked like graphic solutions to their problems.

After spending many years in Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, he returned to Holland in 1941. Last December a book about his work—"The Worlds of M.C. Escher"—became a best-seller here.

Padre Mariano

ROME, March 28 (UPI)—A bearded Capuchin monk known to Romans as Pope Paul VI's favorite television personality died last night in a Rome clinic.

Paolo Roasenda, 65, who adopted the name Padre Mariano, had been a feature on Italian television and Vatican radio since 1955, answering listeners' questions about cowboy films, professional boxing, women's fashions and other subjects.

No Major Progress Reported As SALT Round Is Resumed

HELSINKI, March 28 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today in a serious and businesslike atmosphere but there was no evidence of major progress towards an early agreement, diplomatic sources said.

Conference sources described the 90-minute meeting in the Soviet Embassy between U.S. chief negotiator Gerard C. Smith and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov as "serious and businesslike as usual."

The atmosphere of the seventh round of talks was described by the sources as "reasonably cordial" but there were no references to the recent, optimistic statements made by President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party.

Mr. Nixon and other administration officials have said there is a good possibility to reach an agreement covering the whole range of defensive missiles and certain offensive weapons systems, by the time the President goes to Moscow on May 22.

Smith Also Optimistic

Mr. Smith echoed the same optimism when he arrived in Helsinki. But in the last few days diplomatic sources have been playing down these statements.

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which was the 117th since SALT began in Helsinki in November, 1969, both sides presented statements, which apparently contained few new elements. According to various reports, there still exist substantial differences, mainly concerning offensive weapons.

The United States would like to freeze the number of all offensive weapons ranging from intercontinental ballistic missiles to submarine-based missiles.

The Russians have agreed to freeze the number of ICBMs, of which they have some 400 more than the United States. But they have shown no willingness to include sea-based missiles, where the United States still holds a numerical and technological superiority.

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the spell of youth

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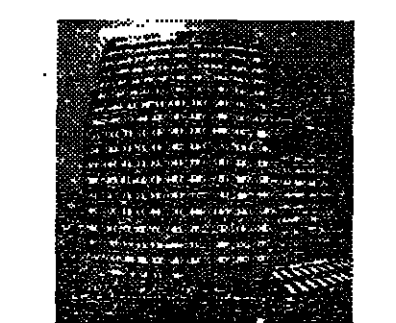
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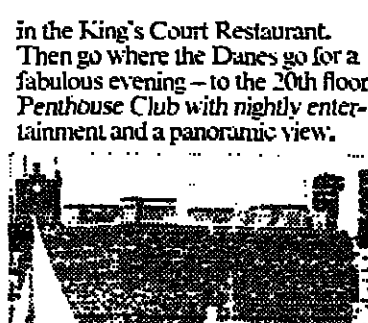
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Paris Nightlife

The Folies-Bergère Formula in a New Guise

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 28 (IHT).—The Folies-Bergère, which has been going strong since it opened on May 1, 1869, has a "new" show. "Never change a hit" is a familiar theatrical adage. "Never change a hit formula" is the sagacious policy of this famous music-hall on the Rue Richer.

As tradition would have it, the new revue has a title composed of 13 lucky letters, "J'Alme à la Folie!" Michel Garmathy, long the guiding light of the Folies, has surpassed himself in creating magnificent tableaux. There is the winter palace of Catherine the Great of Russia, the 18th-century Venice of Casanova (though the time seems to be "Come Back to Sorrento"), a barren garden with fountains playing in varying hues to a "Rosenkavalier" waltz, a festive

wedding in pre-Mao Peking with the throngs resembling ivory figures on a Chinese chessboard, a "Salambo" ballet, a scantily-clad "Nuit d'un Fauve" and a promenade through the Tuilleries where Josephine meets Bonaparte.

Liliane Montevicchi is the star—Catherine the Great, Josephine de Beauharnais and the principal Charleston and tango dancer as well. Diva Diablonde is a clear, white voice singing an aria from "La Traviata" in a Second Empire episode and "Ave Maria" in the cathedral tableau.

The chorus line, the mannequins and the nudes are exceptionally decorative this season. Micheline Robiné fulfills a trying task good-naturedly—in pink tulle and topper she lures a quartet of male customers on stage to roll up their trousers, expose their hairy legs, and don petticoats for elephantine pas seul much to

the sadistic joy of the non-volunteers. This Rotarian type of entertainment is not one of the evening's more sprightly features and neither is the sordid corn dispensed in the scene in which sleeping prisoners are visited by visions of naked damsels. Regular Folies patrons will not be surprised by the inclusion of these numbers, suspecting that they have been on the bill since 1869.

At one climactic point the theater is converted into a cathedral with stained-glass windows everywhere, an interlude reminiscent of an earlier Bergère number in which Josephine Baker as Mary Queen of Scots sang "Ave Maria" on her way to the block. As a finale, a replica of the Eiffel Tower, loaded with cheering girls, is lowered from the ceiling until its base

is just above the heads of the spectators in the stalls.

The costumes match the décor in sumptuous splendor. The ball gown of the Empress Catherine is alone worth the price of admission. The regal train covers the entire grand staircase, revealing on a field of sable the imperial eagle in gold. As an introduction to the inevitable can-can, there is a striking picture of Paris in 1900 with a horse-drawn omnibus crowded with heux and belles, a period photograph come to life.

The lively, agile tumbling of Les Vassallo deserves mention as does the lighting throughout. In "J'Alme à la Folie," the celebrated standards of the Folies-Bergère have been preserved.

The current theatrical season could use a bright, boulevard comedy. In an attempt to meet the need, Jean-Jacques Bricaire, director of the Marigny, and Maurice Lasaygues wrote "Folie Douce" (at the Marigny). One respects their good intentions and regrets the result of their collaboration.

The mathematics of their farce makes the mind reel. So complicated and confusing is the traffic that, in the play's last delirious stages, one character must explain to another what it is all about. I shall spare you the details and merely mention that the engaging company includes Danielle Darrieux, Dany Carrel, Michel Roux, Henri Labussière and Jean-Pierre Darras—all entrapped in mazes of misunderstanding and misidentification from nine to midnight.

Béjart Ballets

Members of the Ballet of the 20th Century will give three programs of ballets by Maurice Béjart April 1 and 2 in Monte Carlo. Among the dancers appearing are Tania Bari, Suzanne Parrell, Diane Gray-Culler, Paolo Bortoluzzi, Paul Mejia and Jorge Donn.

\$85,000 Paid For Tapestry In New York

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuters).—A Brussels tapestry of the early 16th century has been sold for \$85,000 to set a new world auction record for a single tapestry.

The tapestry, showing a couple playing checkers against a floral background, was bought by West German dealer Herbert Ostler at the Parke-Bernet Galleries during a sale Saturday of medieval and Renaissance objets d'art and furniture.

The tapestry measures 10 feet 1 inch by 9 feet 7 inches. The former record was set in 1967 when a tapestry, also a 16th-century Brussels work, sold for \$80,540.

The sale of 223 items brought about \$589,000. Most of the works were sold by the Cranbrook Academy of Arts in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., which is holding six other auctions at Parke-Bernet to raise money for an arts endowment fund.

A Questionable Conspiracy Against English

Irving Marder

Sir, why do we continue to use, quite unnecessarily, that rather ludicrous looking punctuation mark, the question mark. Can anyone really be in any doubt that in that last sentence I posed a question. Surely its only possible use can be when we make a seemingly assertive statement about which there may be some doubt?

Yours faithfully,
H.R. McALISTER,
Belfast.

PARIS (IHT).—Isn't there more than meets the eye in this unprovoked assault in a recent letter to the editor of The Times (London), upon a punctuation mark that has served the world well for centuries? And why "ludicrous looking"? Is there anything odder about the appearance of the question mark than there is, say, about the little "o" between capitals in McAlister?

Why am I springing to the defense of the question mark? Somebody had to, didn't they? As for its being unnecessary, surely what we need in English is more, rather than fewer, question marks? And less, rather than more, assertiveness everywhere? Is Mr. McAlister unaware of the splendid example set by the Spanish, who precede each question with a question mark as well as ending it with one? Does the fact that this anticipatory question mark is upside down also seem ludicrous to him?

But should we not, in a spirit of fair play, give Mr. McAlister's point of view a tryout, and then assess the result? "Tennis, anyone." (Something is lacking, don't you think?) Shall we try another? "Lend me 200 francs until payday." (Would it, put this way, improve your chances of getting it?) How about "Down in the dumps." A bit ambiguous, isn't it?

Confusion

What, then, is Mr. McAlister's game? To start with, the very address of his letter is suspect. Surely anyone living in Belfast today is much too preoccupied with more serious matters than to write querulous letters to The Times? I suggest that he is closely associated with the worldwide conspiracy to debate the English language, one of whose lines of attack is the spreading of confusion.

It started in a small way by eroding the period, also known in England as the "full stop." Sentences that have reached a logical end are linked, usually by a comma, to another sentence with which they have no grammatical connection. Thus: "I went to the post office to buy some stamps. I had a lot of things to do that day."

This conspiracy to debate the language, and sow confusion, which has agents everywhere, has already scored one significant victory: The hyphen is virtually extinct in England, with results that are often grotesque, as in a recent "Help Wanted" ad for a "Folding Box Salesman." The dash is in effect unknown (except, I believe, to a small group of diaphanous in the Midlands). As for the colon and the semi-colon, the conspirators have succeeded so well that these are usually regarded as interchangeable. They have not, so far, tampered with the exclamation point, but the British have never been an exclamatory nation. What does that leave?

The apostrophe, for one thing, and here again the tactics used in the assault on the hyphen have achieved their subversive end: It has largely disappeared from the English scene, as in "Harrods" and "Ford's."

In the case of the comma, there was, I think, though I could be wrong, very little, speaking comparatively, that could be done, if you see what I mean, in this direction. The British have always tended to sprinkle them around like confetti.

But to return to the question mark: Americans have always been fond of it, and in fact some-

times overuse it (as in, "This woman—she came from Alabama?—said she couldn't work on Thursdays"). But surely this is erring in the right direction? Wasn't it Gertrude Stein who, in one of her more obscure moments (on her deathbed) reportedly said, "What is the answer?" and receiving in reply, added: "Then what is the question?"

It seems to me that Gertrude Stein was moving in the right direction, as the Spaniards are. The basic need is for questions clearly identified as such, and not for questions disguised as answers. Mr. McAlister and his co-conspirators are moving in a direction that spells danger to an independent, self-questioning society. Can anyone doubt this?

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 28 (IHT).—This is how reviewers rated new productions on and off Broadway:

"Rain," a 1920s melodrama revived at the Astor Place Theater, left Clive Barnes of The New York Times with mixed feelings. "Against every single one of my best judgments, I found myself enjoying it. It is an unusually awful play that time has overtaken and made not just funny but also still strangely convincing. 'Rain' was a turning point in our theater's freedom of expression—unlike as that must seem now. This production is interesting and it is great fun—much of it unintentionally—simply because it is so scrupulously faithful to the original." The play was adapted by John Colton and Clemence Randolph from Somerset Maugham's short story about Sadie Thompson, the lady of easy virtue, and the missionary, Alfred Davidson. As Sadie, Madeline Le Roux is "absolutely lovely," Barnes says, and James O'Hall plays the part of the missionary with an "unaffected flamboyance." Michael Flanagan directed.

"A Ballet Behind the Bridge," presented by the Negro Ensemble Company at the St. Mark's Playhouse, got an unfavorable review from Clive Barnes. Barnes says: "All organizations devoted to the presentation of new plays are bound to have a variable track record," and this one is "no exception." The ensemble's latest offering, by Lennox Brown, a Trinidadian author now living in Canada, seems to be "well-meaning but muddled." Brown presents a ritual largely between two contrasted brothers, but also between Trinidad's historic black and white ethnic strains, and that might be termed the racial forces of revolution and evolution. However, "most of the play is poorly written," and the view from Trinidad via Canada of white colonialism in the Caribbean is "unconvincing whenever it is not obvious." Douglas Turner Ward directed.

"Uthuru," a black revue by

Arts Agenda

A major exhibition of works by American artist Barnett Newman will open at the Grand Palais, Paris, Oct. 11 and remain on view to Dec. 11. "In France" an exhibition of Carder-Bresson photographs, will be on view at the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Saintes, to the end of April. From there, the show goes to the Maison de la Jeunesse, et de la Culture at Moulins for the month of May and is to be seen afterwards in La Rochelle through September (Musée des Beaux-Arts). Among the other shows under the aegis of the Centre National d'Art Contemporain is an exhibition of Max Ernst lithographs, on view to March 31 at the Maison de la Jeunesse, et de la Culture, Place Saint-Michel, Paris-6e. It will be in Tourmal at the Maison de la Culture from April 16 to May 10.

Art Workshop Reported For In Naples

POZZUOLI, Italy, (Reuters).—Archaeologists reported that they have found what they believe to be the remains of an ancient workshop in the Bay of Naples. They said that the workshop appeared to have been the center of activity of a large artist colony during the first century B.C. In the workshop, which is 12 to 15 feet under the water at the coast at Pozzuoli, the archaeologists have found several statues in unpolished marble. The workshop is believed to have been part of the ancient Roman city of Pausanias, long under water. The remains of large buildings and a number of marble statues were found in the same area last month.

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Fiat '71 Profit Almost Triple Earlier Total

Rio Tinto-Zinc Net Off 30 Percent, Sales Up

TURIN, Italy, March 28 (AP)—Net profit of Fiat soared to \$5.5 billion, or 32.7 percent, last year, almost triple the 1970 earnings of \$1.8 billion.

In a brief communiqué following a meeting of the board of directors, the automaker said it would distribute a dividend of 130 lire (21 cents) for 1971, the same as distributed the year before.

The communiqué did not give a reason for the sharp earnings gain. However, Fiat's chronic labor problems diminished last year.

In other action, the Fiat board proposed as one of its members Lord Poole, president of Lazard Brothers & Co. and chief executive of S. Pearson & Son Ltd. of Britain. "The nomination of a British personage to the board is a demonstration of the spirit and interest with which Fiat follows the development of the EEC and the enlargement of the community's area," the company said.

Volcker Eager for Early Start on Reform Talks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 28 (HIT)—The United States "wants to move as fast as other nations are ready" to get negotiations started on long-term reform of the international monetary system, a senior U.S. official said here today.

Paul A. Volcker, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, told a press conference that he hopes a forum for these talks can be decided upon within the next few weeks. But he warned that building a new monetary system to last "for a generation" cannot be done on the back of an envelope and will take at least a year, if not longer.

The forum poses a problem, he said, because no existing group is equipped to deal with all of the substantive issues that need to be solved.

Problems Interrelated

"The lesson of recent experience is that all problems are interrelated," Mr. Volcker said, meaning there will be a stable

and difficult agenda of basic issues and philosophical divergences that will take some time to resolve.

He said that the United States has "certain criteria in mind" regarding the forum. These are: ● Fairer representation than in existing study groups (to include the less developed countries) and a balance of economic interests.

● Manageable size of not more than 20 representatives, but ideally 10 or 12.

● Broad perspectives so that the discussions are not narrowed to monetary techniques but include the related questions of trade, fiscal policy and the balance-of-payments adjustment process.

Mr. Volcker also said he wants to see "wider institutional participation" to include a variety of "talents, expertise, points of view." He included among these the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements. He added that "it would facilitate things" if the Common Market countries could talk with a "single" and "flexible" voice.

Who's Willing to Run Deficit?

In outlining some of the problems, Mr. Volcker said that if the United States is to pay off its liabilities, "it has to ask which countries look forward to running a deficit (in their balance of payments) to finance this (U.S.) surplus. There is no sense in constructing a system which rests on a presumption which no one is willing to support."

The basic message since Aug. 15, he said, is that the "U.S. position has eroded and we have to find a way to strengthen it." Some progress has been made. The Dec. 18 agreement on fixing new exchange rates "helped."

"But," he asked, "who is willing to play in the 1970s the post-war role of the United States? Who is willing to run a deficit in the 1970s to restore balance?"

He said that the United States would make an "aggressive effort" in "a number of areas" to restore its economic health "consistent with its liberal orientation and outward view."

At the same time, he is "disgruntled" by trends in Europe. If a united Europe "turns inward on itself we won't be very happy, and neither will Europe for that matter."

Touching briefly on some of the outstanding issues—barriers to free trade (of which "we are all guilty"), preferential trade pacts ("will these contribute to or inhibit the adjustment process?"), the dollar glut ("why doesn't Europe liberalize outward investment restrictions?")—Mr. Volcker noted that there is "no automatic, simple solution."

He said that he has not yet tested the reaction of other countries on the desirability of creating a new forum. "But I'm not unencouraged by scattered reactions so far," he added.

U.K. Expects Imports To Exceed Export Rise

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The British Treasury said today that it expects imports to rise by about 9 1/2 percent this year while exports will rise by only about 4 to 4 1/2 percent.

The Treasury said that therefore the current account is not expected to be as large this year as the 1971 deficit of 1971. Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber had forecast a deterioration in the current account surplus when he presented his 1972-73 budget last week but he did not assign specific percentage figures to imports and exports.

Japan Productivity Off

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—Worker productivity in Japan increased 6.7 percent in 1971, compared with previous annual gains of more than 10 percent since 1968, the Japan Productivity Center said today.

Finland Votes Controls

HELSINKI, March 28 (AP)—The Finnish parliament approved legislation today that provides for another year of wage and price controls but allows greater increases of both wages and prices. The new law takes effect April 1, the date the old one expires.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. (per £1)	2.5184	2.51
Belg. fr. (A1)	33.68-72	33.77-81
Belg. fr. (B)	44.02-04	44.065-063
Deutsche mark	3.171	3.175
Danish krone	6.969-978	6.9675-90
French franc	26.90-27	26.93-27.05
Fr. fr. (A)	4.890-893	4.8225-73
Fr. fr. (B)	5.046-70	5.0300-08
Guilder	3.2017-27	3.2027-27
Irish pound	4.38	4.39
Italian lire	562.30-30	562.3-393.3
Japanese yen	61.61-50	61.605-51
Schilling	22.00-11	22.08-11
Sw. krona	4.7807-17	4.783-48
Swiss franc	3.2850-80	3.2840-80
Yen	302.10	302.43
(a) Free. (b) Commercial.		

Westinghouse Nuclear Unit in Spain

Westinghouse Electric Corp. was awarded a contract to supply a 930,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant in Spain, near Asco on the Ebro River. The contract includes an option for a second identical unit. The value of the contract was not disclosed. Westinghouse will provide nuclear steam supply systems, turbine generator and first core for the nuclear plant. The first unit is scheduled for operation in mid-1977.

Dresdner Sets Anniversary Gift

West Germany's Dresdner Bank plans to celebrate its 100th anniversary this year by paying shareholders an extra dividend of 25 deutsche marks a share. This will be in addition to the regular 9 DM payout. Shareholders will vote on the proposal at the annual meeting May 17.

Ford Eyes Pollution Control Unit

Ford Motor is "negotiating with Englehard Industries for a pilot plant operation" for the manufacture of catalytic converters, an anti-pollution device for cars. The converters use a platinum catalyst and change engine exhaust hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water. Ford has considered using them on 1975 model cars.

Fuji Photo Plans Stock Distribution

Fuji Photo Film Co. of Japan, a manufacturer of sensitized material, camera film and cameras, plans to increase its capital to 12.18 billion yen from 11.6 billion yen through a free issue. Share-

holders of record April 20 will receive one new share for every 20 shares. The free issue distribution is subject to approval at the next executive board meeting, the company said. It noted that the expected capital amount after the free issue reflects anticipated conversion of the company's outstanding dollar-based convertible debentures.

ERAP-Led Group to Explore in Peru

A European oil consortium, led by Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP), is expected to sign a service contract soon for exploration in Peru. "Negotiations (in Lima) are completed, and signing is imminent," an ERAP spokesman says. Negotiations, carried out with state-owned Petroleros del Peru, involve 10,000 square kilometers in the upper Amazon. Other firms known to be involved are SIA, Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine, Cie. Française des Pétroles and Hispanoil of Spain.

Banks to Lend Ekofisk \$50 Million

A consortium of 17 banks has signed an agreement to lend \$50 million to the group developing the Ekofisk oilfield in the Norwegian waters of the North Sea. The seven-year loan was arranged by First National City Bank and N.M. Rothschild & Sons, which also co-managed a \$75 million development loan to the Ekofisk consortium last April. The new loan, which supplements the earlier loan, will be used to finance the second phase of development costs of the oilfield which started production last year, the banks said.

Drawn by Profits

U.S. Industrial Firms Form Swiss Banks

ZURICH, March 28 (AP)—More and more U.S. industrial companies are opening banks in Switzerland.

In the last few years, Dow Chemical, Firestone Tire & Rubber and several other industrial concerns have started the diversification. Largely serving multinational companies like their owners, the new banks are enjoying a robust growth.

"This definitely is a growth industry; we are expanding at a rate of about 30 percent a year," says Max Breitschmid, general manager of Transinterbank, the Swiss bank owned by Cummins Engine.

Most Are New

Most of the banks are less than a year or two old, but Dow started the trend when it launched Dow Banking Corp. here seven years ago. Today Dow Banking has branches in Amsterdam and London and a 50 percent interest in a Luxembourg underwriting corporation. Assets totaled \$68 million at the end of last year, up from \$245 million a year earlier and nearly 12 times the initial capitalization of \$25 million.

Says a Dow official: "We can act as a project manager to help a company from start to finish when it wants to launch operations in Europe." To help solve corporate problems that stretch across borders, the bank has formed links with management consultants throughout the world. An informational network covering 43 industries in 65 countries now feeds data into the bank, adds the official.

Through contacts of Dow Banking, the parent chemical concern was able to raise \$110 million in Eurodollar credits, syndicated the deal by itself. But neither Dow Banking nor any of the other banks here owned by U.S. industrial companies is primarily a "house" bank. "This bank wasn't established to raise funds for Dow Chemical and its subsidiaries," says John van Strum, manager of Dow Banking.

Eurocapital SA, Dow Banking's partly-owned underwriting unit in Luxembourg, last year handled 18 issues for a variety of companies and says it aims for 36 issues this year.

From all its activities, Dow Banking last year had net operating earnings (after European taxes) of \$3 million a 13 percent increase from the previous year. Other companies say that Dow's growth was one reason they have rushed to establish similar operations.

Competitors Growing

The competitors are growing, too. Bank Firestone opened operations here last year. Assets scored from \$1.8 million at the start to \$25 million at the end of the year. In that truncated first year, the bank showed a profit of \$540,000.

"We get all the business we want," says Kishore M. Premchand, chairman. "Our business isn't limited to serving the parent company, but in providing a wide range of banking services to individuals and corporate clients."

While most of the new banks have one owner, the Bank for Investment and Credit Ltd. has 12. Started in its present form about a year ago, the bank had assets totaling about \$20 million at the end of February, North

American shareholders include Boeing Continental Oil Distillers Corp., Seagrams, Cooper Industries, Coca-Cola, Gray Tool, Capital National Bank of Houston and Utilities & Industries Management Corp.

The European shareholders are C. T. Bowring & Co., Brown & Root Overseas Ltd. and Schlumberger Investment Ltd., all of London, as well as Consolidated Enterprises Corp., Luxembourg.

"We conceived this bank as a vehicle which shareholders could use, but not exclusively," says H. J. Keller, managing director. The bank plans to stress financial services such as helping corporations locate in the European market, analyzing markets and investigating possible joint ventures and acquisitions.

The approach apparently appeals to other companies. Another bank and a major industrial concern are negotiating to acquire shares in the venture.

U.S. Businessmen Reported Probing for China Markets

HONG KONG, March 28 (Reuters)—Senior American business executives are probing the China market in secret talks with Chinese trading officials, a reliable source said here today.

At least 30 top-level Americans have already held talks, including representatives of the Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas aircraft companies, the source said. But so far none had completed any deal to sell U.S. products directly to China.

In closed-door talks, mainly in the Bank of China building here, other businessmen have tried to open dealings in U.S. machinery, trucks, petroleum and agricultural products, fertilizers—"just about anything you can name," the source said.

The only deal known to have been made by an American company with China was a contract

with RCA for a satellite communications station in Shanghai, costing about \$2 million. It went into operation shortly before President Nixon's visit to Shanghai after his talks in Peking.

Many of the 500-odd American companies represented in Hong Kong are also trying to open contacts through middlemen and numerous export-import agencies which have sprung up here.

So far, no American businessman has been invited to attend China's international trade fair in the neighboring southern city of Canton starting on April 15, according to information available here.

Corn Flakes for China?

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 28 (AP)—The Kellogg Co. is exploring mainland China as a market for corn flakes, the cereal maker told its stockholders today. Kellogg's is trying to arrange through a Hong Kong agent to send a delegation to the Canton trade fair, a company spokesman said.

EEC Candidates Accept Increase In Farm Prices

BRUSSELS, March 28 (Reuters)—British and its fellow Common Market candidates today formally accepted the community farm price and reform package adopted by agriculture ministers at a 10-hour marathon meeting that ended here last Friday.

Informed sources said that at a meeting at deputy ambassador level, Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway told the six they agreed with the package, under which farm prices will go up by an average of 6.5 percent in 1972-1973.

Only Ireland gave unqualified support for the increases, the sources said. Britain said that it went along with the increases although it considered them too high.

Britain told the six it would also have liked to see a better balance struck between cereals and livestock with less of an increase in grain prices. Denmark, too, said that it would have liked to see a smaller increase for cereals.

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Early Rally Falts, N.Y. Prices Drift Lower

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Supermarket stocks took another drop today amid signs that the Nixon administration plans to keep a closer eye on grocery pricing policies in an effort to hold down spiraling food costs.

For the New York Stock Exchange in general, it was a day when prices showed some firmness in the morning. But most gains withered by the close. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.71 to 937.01.

First National Stores, a big loser among food chains, fell 3 1/2 to 29. Winn-Dixie dropped 1 to 52. Fractional declines appeared in Penn Fruit, Acme Markets and Great Atlantic & Pacific. Fisher Foods slumped 1 1/4 to 21.

Investors have shied away from most food-related stocks ever since last weekend when President Nixon suggested that any new restraints would be aimed at the "middlemen" rather than farmers.

Wholesalers Hit

This selling pressure extended to the ranks of wholesale grocers, or companies that supply the supermarkets. Scott's Food Stores gave up 1 5/8 to 29 3/4, while Super Valu Stores dropped 1 1/4 to 29 1/4.

A mixed pattern showed up in the meatpackers. Swift dipped 1/8 to 33 and Oscar Mayer added 1/4 to 29 1/4.

In glamour stocks, Bausch & Lomb fell 1 1/4 to 115. Corning Glass was off 2 to 219 1/2. Levitz Furniture fell 1 to 146 1/2. Disney rose 1 to 160 1/2 and IBM eased 1/8 to 384 7/8.

The trading pace, at 15.38 million shares, picked up from yesterday's turnover of only 12.8 million shares, the lowest daily volume so far this year.

Once again, it was a session that saw most individuals and institutions reluctant to commit funds, despite numerous company forecasts for improved profits in 1972.

Oil's Active

On the active list were an assortment of big international oil. Showing declines were Texaco, off 5 1/8 to 30 3/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey, off 3 1/4 to 70, and Royal Dutch Petroleum, down 1/8 to 35 1/4.

These giants, several of which have posted 1973 lows this week, continue to suffer from the lag effect of an agreement in principle announced earlier in March. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has reached agreement with major oil companies for a 20 percent hike of their operations. Monday's Stock Survey pointed out that this development "highlights once again the problems encountered in politically difficult areas."

Kerr-McGee, however, rose 1/8 to 51. Much of the development work of this company is concentrated in Texas and offshore Louisiana.

Amex Index Up

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 27.82, up .01. Austral Oil, the most active issue, rose 1 5/8 to 31 5/8. Teleprompter gained 5/8 to 30 3/8. Williamson's Regency increased 1/4 to 19 1/2. A block of 60,000 shares traded at 19 3/8. National General new warrants

fell 1/8 to 7 and Frontier Air lines declined 1/8 to 10 1/8.

On the bond market, the government sector was very quiet with intermediates moving off about 1/8 point. Corporates managed to overcome midday weakness and finish on the upside.

Fed Unifies Reserve Rule

WASHINGTON, March 28 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday two major proposals affecting the nation's banking system.

The first would significantly alter the present system of calculating reserve requirements, to make them in the future entirely dependent on a bank's size rather than its geographical location. The net effect of the proposed new scale would be a reduction of present required reserves by about \$7.9 billion.

The second change would require all banks to make payment the same day for checks drawn on them and presented to them—the practice already followed by most banks. This would cut the "float" of uncollected checks by about \$2 billion, and thus would reduce total bank reserves by that amount.

The two changes are not directly related and are aimed at dealing with separate problems. They were proposed to take effect simultaneously because of the roughly offsetting effects on bank reserves, which avoid complications for monetary policy that could arise from the adoption of either proposal separately. The announcement said "the proposals are intended to be neutral with respect to monetary policy."

The earliest date for adoption of the proposals would be about mid-June.

Company Reports

Gen. Tire & Rubber

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	215.1	229.8
Profits (millions)	7.9	6.94
Per Share	0.40	0.35

Indian Head

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	104.8	92.9
Profits (millions)	2.1	1.52
Per Share	0.45	0.36

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BANQUE DE FRANCE

The annual report of the Banque de France's operations for the fiscal year 1971 has just been presented by its Governor to the President of the French Republic.

Important developments can be attributed to the evolution of the international monetary crisis. After having covered the reactions of the major countries — including France — in the face of the movement of capital funds, the report shows that purely conjunctural factors — namely, the modified payment terms — explain essentially the surplus in the balance of payments and the increase of France's exchange reserves. It also analyzes the problems involved by monetary cooperation both on a world-wide scale and between the Common Market countries.

The monetary policy of France is also the subject of an extensive study. More flexible rules adopted by the Banque de France to control the liquidity of banks are analyzed in detail. Compulsory reserves, calculated on distributed credits, have been set up. The interventions of the Banque de France on the monetary market have become the essential means for the refinancing of banks. The consequences of the Banque de France's reform on the choice of supporting banks for refinancing, as well as on the question of liquidity and the conduct of the banks, are fully set forth.

The cost of money has been moderately reduced. The decrease continued during the first months of 1972 in line with a similar trend abroad. Of course, the requirements of the internal economic situation have been taken into account. The current cause of anxiety of the monetary authorities was the slowing down of expansion in certain sectors, the structural difficulties on the employment market and the continuing rise — although at a slightly reduced rate — of prices and costs. It is thus essential to ensure in 1972 the development of the country's activities and to fight inflation. The monetary policy should have to criteria these objectives.

The report, in conclusion, points out the main questions which should be solved on an international scale between the members of the Monetary Fund. It also sets forth the problems that have arisen within the European Economic Community and the solutions which could be adopted.

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Net	—1972— Stocks and					S&P	Net	—1972— Stocks and					S&P	Net						
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47 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	Control	200	160 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	12 3/4	9 3/4	GCA Corp	25	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

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16 1/2	Global Marine	138	21 3/4	22 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4 +
27	Global Un. 60	25	25	35 1/4	33	35 1/4
14 1/2	Goldwyn Fin	61	16 1/4	17 1/4	15 1/4	17 +
34 1/2	Gondelch 1	203	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 1/2

271:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%
272:	Ko-Jima	24	241	26%	31%	36%	41%
273:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%
274:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%
275:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%
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299:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%
300:	Goodby	24	1802	26%	31%	36%	41%

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5% Gulf Resrc	34	5%	6	5%	6	5%	6	5%
11% GHRes pf.32p	7	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%

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40%	HeinHJ	1.04	57	45%	45%	45%	45%
25	HelenaRu	.76	67	37%	37%	37	37

24%	Helmer Int	76	212	26½	26½	26	26½
19½	Helmer Pd	20	9	19½	19½	19½	19½
24	HelmerHP	.40	9	30½	30½	30½	30½ +
3	Hemisphere Cap	27	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
7	Hem Inc	106	19	7½	7½	7½	7½
52½	Hercules	516	60	62	62½	62	62½ +
25½	HersHF	1.10	42	25½	25½	24½	25
48½	HersHF	58	148	52½	52½	52½	52½

45½	Hew Pack	20	137	53	56	53	56	+
70½	High Voltage		247	12	13½	12	73	+
54½	Hilton Hotl	1	38	57½	58	57½	58	+

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47 1/2 Huyck Cp	.48	19	58 1/4	58 1/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	—

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5%	Interat Unit	38	114%	114%	11	11
20	lowBeef 1.487	64	294%	294%	294%	294%

1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	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(Continued on next page)

Abstract

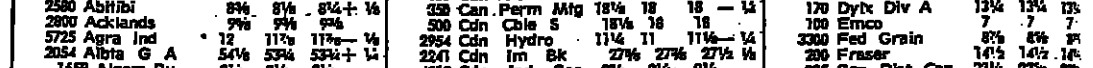
Net					—1972— Stocks and					Net					—1972— Stocks and				
st.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Pct.	In \$	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Pct.	In \$	

Central Institution of the German Savings Banks Organisation

-1972- Stocks and						-1972- Stocks and						-1972- Stocks and					
High. Low. Div. in \$		Sts. 100s.		First. High Low Last. Chgs		High. Low. Div. in \$		Sts. 100s.		First. High Low Last. Chgs		High. Low. Div. in \$		Sts. 100s.		First. High Low Last. Chgs	
11	105	1134	1074	1134-11	34	12	74	Edo Corp	28	94	94	94	94	34			

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 28, 1972											
INDUSTRIALS	High Low Last Ch'ge			100 Can Pack	High Low Last Ch'ge			100 duPont Can	High Low Last		
					18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4		15	25	25
Aluminum	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Chemicals	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Commodities	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Electronics	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Energy	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Food	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Health Care	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
High Tech	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Insurance	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Metals	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Oil	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Pharmaceuticals	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Real Estate	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Services	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Steel	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Textiles	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Transportation	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Utilities	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Waste	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100



1857 Argon kt	96%	94%	94%		4019	Coln Ind Gas	94%	94%	94%	935	Glen Distr Can	27%	22%	22%
1197 Argus pt C	28%	28%	28%	- 1/4	4019	Celanox	5%	5%	5%	935	GT L Pap	60%	17%	17%
1100 Air S	7%	7%	7%	- 1/4	1200	Chmwrth H ions	13%	1%	1%	982	GT W Lf	60%	60%	60%
2581 Bk Nova S	35%	35%	35%	- 1/4	2200	Chmwrth G	2%	2.25	2.55	935	Greyh Can	18%	18%	18%
4562 Bell Can	45%	45%	45%	- 1/4	2200	Chmwrth G	18%	1%	1%	920	Greyh T rust	13%	13%	13%

6650	Block Bros	3.40	3.45	3.50	- .05
900	Bowles	2.20	2.20	2.20	+ .05
5990	B P Can	16 1/2	16	16	
270	Burns	25 1/2	25	25 - 1/8	
1625	Crush Int	19 1/4	19	- 1/8	
1450	Cynsus A	6	5 7/8	6 - 1/8	
200	Cynsus B	6	6	6 - 1/8	
4680	Dppn Fdrs	28	27 1/2	28 - 1/4	
2297	Gulf Can	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
9518	Hawyk Sld	3.15	2.95	3.15	
1770	Hudsons Bay	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
280	Huron & Erie	28	28	28	

50 Can Mail	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	Dom Stores	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mutual Funds									
2035	JAC Ltd	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
40	Inpils	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2					
3555	Inland Gas	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2					
120	Interpool	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2					

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the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which	Dir Cap 17.44 N.L.	James F 17.44 N.L.	Spec 38.87 N.L.	Wm L Secord 11 1/4 11 1/2
	Drex-Cox 16.74 N.L.	J Hancock 8.85 9.62	Balen 16.87 N.L.	1650 Lablow A 6 3/4 6 1/4
	Drex 14.94 N.L.	Johnstn 27.01 N.L.	Com SI 11.49 N.L.	1725 Lablow B 6 3/4 6 3/4
	Dreyfus Grp	Keystone Funds:	Security Funds:	1252 Loeb 3.90 2.90 3.50

These could have been sold (net value) or bought	securities	Dreyfus	13.20	14.07	Apollo	14.63	16.25	Equity	4.42	4.84	8887	MacM	81	24%	24%	24%
		Levy	17.89	9.61	Cus B1	19.21	20.09	vest	5.28	9.07	2617	MacM	Srs	17%	17%	17%
		Sp Inc	8.44	9.25	Cus B2	20.84	22.84	Ultra	0.85	11.89	10492	Moore		43%	42%	42%
		Easton & Howard:			Cus B4	9.10	9.97	Selected Funds:			300	Moore	Rob A	12%	12%	12%

(Value plus sales charge)	Tuesday.						
Bain	10.24-11.19	Cus K1	7.40-7.21	Ser Alm	16.47-11.45	9999 Norand	39-1/2 38 3/4
Gwilt	16.56-18.10	Cus K2	7.74-7.65	Ser Opp	16.46-16.43	12196 Ner Cll G	1-1 1/2 1 3/4
Incom	4.69-7.31	Cus S1	11.88-23.98	Ser Spl	17.64-15.28	5454 Sds	54 5/8
Speci	11.57-12.64	Cus S2	16.87-12.97	Serl Gfh	9.95-10.28	1020 Oshawe A	13 1/4 13 1/2 13 3/4
AGE Fnd - 6.30 6.43		Cus S3	9.83-10.92	Serl H	14.73-13.17	1235 Rembla A	7-2 1/2 6 1/2

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Insur	5.58	2.67	Eq	Pro	4.65	3.10	Lenox	FD	7.64	8.35	Harr	906	9.90	8280	Secur	Cap	A	4.30	4.30	4.30
Advisr	11.57	5.65	FD	Arm	9.32	9.39	Lsh	Grth	11.97	13.08	Legal	6.67	7.29	10637	Shell	Can	A	4.94	4.1	4.1
Aetna F	11.26	12.51	Egret	Gr	14.33	15.58	Lsh	Rsh	17.01	18.59	Pace	1222	12.36	5104	Slipstr	Lid	A	23.92	23.92	23.92
Admstrs	15.20	N.E.	Egret	Gr	14.33	15.58	Lsh	Rsh	17.01	18.59	Pace	1222	12.36	5104	Slipstr	Lid	A	23.92	23.92	23.92
Aljam F	11.26	12.51	Egret	Gr	14.33	15.58	Lsh	Rsh	17.01	18.59	Pace	1222	12.36	5104	Slipstr	Lid	A	23.92	23.92	23.92

Alirstate	13.49	14.51	Emer Sec	7.05	7.70	Life Snc	6.91	7.25	Appare	29.00	32.54	2320	Stevens	16%	16%	16%	
Alpha	14.61	16.19	Energy	12.98	N.L.	Life Inv	6.88	9.97	Incom	19.26	26.63	1923	Stevens	16%	16%	16%	
Amcap	7.25	9.92	Equity F	9.59	10.48	Life NH	13.13	13.89	Invest	12.84	13.15	16557	Steele	Can	31	30%	31
Am Driver	11.88	12.98	FD Cap	5.29	5.75		4.75					2010	Tecoma	Can	4314	3	3
						Longins	5.65	5.75	Stien F	11.26	12.12	5375	Thorn	Newspan	3314	33%	33%

Anr Equity	5.93	6.50	Fairfax	12.51	13.25	Caned	31.20	N.L.	Sigma Funds:		7910 Tor	Dm	BK	3034	3044	%
Amex Express:			Farm Bu	10.71	N.L.	Capit	19.53	N.L.	Capit	10.93	11.95	7940 Trd	Grp A	1614	1618	%
Capit	10.08	11.02	Fidelity	9.76	10.67	Mort	15.56	N.L.	Invest	12.28	13.42	1864 Trans	Can	2214	2216	%
Income	10.51	10.39	Bond	13.62	14.89	Lord Abbott:			Trust	9.53	10.42	875 Trans	Mt	2214	2216	%

Invest	8.99	9.83	Confid	-9.85	10.87	Affid	7.27	7.82	Vent	1320	14.43	757	Un	Cars/Cash	16	154	16
Speci	10.45	11.42	Conv	9.53		A Bus	3.46	3.75	SB Emf	13.11	N.L.	8945	Un	Gas Can	14	14	16
Stock	9.30	10.16	Dsiny	8.04		Rnd Db	11.73		SB &GR	1342	N.L.	50	Un	O Can	14	14	16
Am Grth	6.83	7.46	Essex	11.5	17.65	Luth Bb	11.61	12.69	SoGen Int	1488	15.37	532	Welchwood	12	12	12	12

Am Hrs	5.93 N.L.	Everst	13.56 14.82	Magne C	12.92 14.74	SW Inv	9.82 10.21	400 W Can Seed	5" 51.2	
Am Hrs	5.93 N.L.	Everst	17.26 18.86	Magne C	12.92 14.74	SW Inv	9.82 10.21	400 W Can Seed	5" 51.2	
Am Hrs	4.02 4.39	Perfurn	10.84 11.17	Menth	10.76 6.32	Inv Inv	13.12 14.39	100 Wtish Can	18 1/2 18 1/2	
Anchor Group:		Salem	5.88 6.43	Mkt Gith	5.04 N.L.	Specira	9.15 10.04	2900 Weston	Can	17 1/2 17 1/2
			7.63 7.0	Messerschm Co:		Stple Bondgr:		300 White Pass	12 1/2 12 1/2	

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445
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Wash N	14.85	16.27	Vent	4.77	5.22	MIG	12.20	14.43	State St	5144	51.49				
Astron	5.38	5.88	Fst/Fd Va	12.90	14.10	MIT	14.32	15.87	Shedden Funds:	13570	Beth Con	23.00	22.25	23.00	
Audax/Fd	12.39	13.54	Fst Investors:			MID	15.44	16.87	Am Ind	4.87	N.L.	400	Bralor	2.30	2.30
Axe Houghton:			Disco	9.25	10.14	MFG	17.19	17.15	Ass Fd	1.31	N.L.	1225	Brends	5.65	5.55
						MATP						147161	Brun	MS	4.90

Fnd A	3.97	8.38	Grwth	11.83	12.66	Mathers	16.17	N.L.	Shain	Roe	Fds	N.L.	1900	Carm8	1.15	1.60	
Fnd B	8.23	9.95	Stock	10.79	9.97	Mld AM	unavail		Balan			2326	N.L.	1200	Can Tung	2.02	1.62
Fnd C	6.43	5.26	Fst Mnt	10.79	9.97	Mld AM	unavail		Balan			2326	N.L.	1200	Can Tung	2.02	1.62
Scien	5.58	5.63	Fst Mnt	7.38	8.07	MIP Fd	8.62	9.32	Cap O	11.36	N.L.	15000	Chmalyo	2.80	2.75	2.77	
BLC Grth	12.08	13.30	Fst Stat	6.82	7.15	MIP Gth	4.15	6.35	Stock			16.70	N.L.	242	Goldstr	2.58	2.58

Babson	10.61	N.L.	Fnd Gths	5.25	5.74	M. Omat	6.52	7.09	Supervisd	Inv:	-3800	C Morris	1.89	1.81	1.81	
Bayrk	8.79	9.61	Founders	Group:		M. Omat	16.96	11.91	Grwth	790	8.66	C Morris	2.10	1.99	2.08	
Bayrk	6.11	6.68	Grwth			Mut Sfrs	17.94	N.L.	Incum	9.56	10.48	875	Conwest	7.90	7.50	7.58
Beach	12.92	N.L.	Incum	13.75	15.03	Mut Trst	20.83	N.L.	Superv	12.09	14.25	1000	Coppert	1.51	1.57	1.51

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Brown Fd	4.40 4.81	Growth	7.91 8.67	Divid	4.49 4.91	Temp Gt	691 7.55	400 Grd Ylcrs	8.20 8.98
Bullock Calvin:		Utilis	5.56 6.09	Grwth	10.58 11.56	Towr Cap	6.93 7.57	1260 Granduc	5.80 6.85 8.85
Bullock	15.87 17.38	Income	2.24 2.45	Pt Stck	7.61 8.32	Trns Cap	9.05 9.84	200 Hoiling	41.87 41.62 41.62
Cand	20.94 23.93	US Gov	10.32 11.31	Income	5.61 6.13	Trns Ev	11.99 13.14	168 Int Magut	70.50 70.50 70.50

David	\$	3.92	4.30	F&F	2nd	11.85	N.12	HoGr	8.25	1.58	Twr	Hed	1.532	N.12	2363	Kerr	Ad	9.30	9.25	4.60
Narvis	\$	10.75	11.77	Fund	Inc	11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	14.50	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Ny	Vnt	13.38	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78	100	Laird		42.00	42.00
Burnh	Fd	13.95	N.12	Comm		11.92	12.12	Nel	Gr	10.15	1.35	Twr	G	4.56	4.78					

CG Fund	12.11	13.09	Pilot	8.99	9.83	New Wild	14.45	15.79	US Gov't	1054	10.70	825	Mattng	36.37	36.12	36.37
Capem	8.53	9.35	Gateway	12.02	12.99	New Wild	21.31	23.29	Unk Mt	11.45	12.51	1140	Newcon	5.25	5.20	5.20
Capit Gth	3.85	4.22	GE S & S	35.06		Nlch Strg	24.86	N.L.	Unifund	12.83	14.03	3623	Orchan	4.25	4.25	4.25
Capit Sh	6.93	7.59	Gen Sec	9.44	N.L.	Norcast	25.80	N.L.	Unltd Svc	Grp:		1600	Pamour	2.30	2.28	2.28

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Speci	2.37	2.59	GrthFrd	7.63	8.34	Onell	14.26	N.L.	Accm	8.16	8.94	2090	Steep	R	2.44	2.41	2.41	
Chase Gr	Bos:		Grth Fnd	24.16	N.L.	Oppenheimer	Fdc:		Con Gr	14.22	15.61	100	Sullivan		3.15	3.15	3.15	
Fund	12.40	13.55	Guard M	26.56	N.L.	Oppen		9.38	10.25	Con Inc	12.62	13.17	500	Teck A		5.70	5.55	5.70
Frt Cap	9.33	10.20	Hamilton:			ATIA		12.78	15.08	Income	14.99	15.99	6766	Teck B		5.10	5.00	5.60

Shirdi	9.62	10.67	Fd	HfW	4.80	5.24	Time	10.21	11.44	Scien	8.66	9.49	325	Un	Kanto	1.75	1.75		
Shirdi	12.27	13.30	G.HfW	8.59	9.90	OTC	Sec	11.64	12.65	Vang	10.91	11.96	325	Un	Sicco	2.17	2.22		
Chemical	10.21	11.16	Incom	7.09	7.99	17	Caram	Ni	9.36	9.90			1800	Upp	Can	2.25	2.17		
Coway	11.03		HfC	Fd	15.41		Paul	SV	2.91	N.J.	Value	Line	-8.95	-7.70	3070	W	Mines	4.20	3.70
			HfC	Fd	12.07	N.J.	Paul	SV	2.91	N.J.			3070	YK	Beal	4.25	4.30		

[illegible][illegible]

Comp Gr	8.40	9.18	Imp	Gth	11.24	12.21	Grwth	21.84	N.L.	Van P	5.04	5.48	1350	Gt Plain	23.12	33.00	30.00	
Comp As	7.148	8.20	Imp	Gth	9.14	10.08	N Era	71.84	N.L.	Viking	9.57	8.76	2640	Houston	2.45	2.42	2.44	
Comp Cp	7.58	8.31	Imp	Am	14.59	15.95	N Horiz	42.57	N.L.	Well St	G	9.29	10.17	11600	Nal Petro	2.15	1.98	2.15
Comp Bd	9.35	10.16	IncF	Am	7.48	8.18	Pro Flnd	2.24	AL	West	M	13.15	13.12	1950	ParCan	16.73	16.25	16.25

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Cont Corp	11.45	15.50	Invsts Bos	72.57	73.61	Equit	70.71	71.70	Merch	12.83	13.69	2700 Voyager	4.95	4.85	4.85
Corp Ldr	16.47	17.33	Innovators Group:			Georg	15.96	17.44	Tech	9.25		Total Sales	2,270.00	shares	
Crry Cap	16.29	17.61	IDS ncl	7.01	7.61	Grwth	12.35	13.50	Trml	14.10	15.50				
Crry Wld	6.30	6.89	Muti	10.42	11.39	Incom	9.55	9.88	Wstl	12.11	13.00				
									Wldtr	12.11	13.00				

Cm Wdai		7.57	8.79	Prog	6.02	5.54	Invest	9.06	10.80	Winds	971	70.61	Montreal Stocks				
Davey De	17.82	N.I.	Stock	21.31	23.16	Vista	11.18	12.22	West	141	6.52	7.15	100	Algebra	14%	14%	18%
deVegh	76.91	N.I.	Select	9.58	10.30	Voyag	10.51	11.66	Wicop	73	7.37	8.65	6625	Asses	20%	28%	25%
Delaware			Var Py	9.07	9.86	Reverse	12.12	13.25	Winfield	4	4.81	5.26	138	Rap	20%	28%	20%

Delaware	12.23 1.22	Inv	resn	Univ	Kentner	13.32 1.32	Waco	Ed	477 7.40	175	Bombardier	7%	7%	5%	
Dallas	13.62 1.49	Issn			Sagittar	3.58 N.L.			Walt	3.45 N.L.	300	Brinco	5%	5%	5%
Delta	8.75 9.56	Ivy			Schust	18.19 19.31	Ziegler		1116 12.19	931	CAE Ind.	7	6%	7	
										225	Cen Cement	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	

600 Qds Int Pow	26%	25%	37%
200 Commnd BAt	10	18	17
379 Crn Zell A	17	17	25%
930 Dom Bridge	25%	25%	15%

250	Dom Glass	13%	15	24%
719	Dom Text	24%	264	28%
135	Encl	30	201	5%
422	Gaz Metro	5%	5%	5%

Apts. You're apt to find the apt. you need at a time

Wall St. **3** Did you lose a paper? **Carphone records?** **Make a**

1000	Imasco	22	1614	1614
1000	Ivaco	13	13	13
2380	Leau. 1	13	2130	2130
1480	Mas. A	22	22	22
2240		22	22	22

apt. you seek — a tiny	fortune yesterday? Make a	416	Madison	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
studio or a 10-room flat	killing in cocoa? Find out	215	Madison	9 50	9 50	9 50
— in the Classified sec-	in the <i>daily</i> Wall St. ☺	268	Pharm	9 50	9 50	9 50
		12889	Power	9 50	9 50	9 50
		400	Picks	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

Company	1957	1958	1959
375 Holland A	4.00	4.00	4.00
32150 Royal Bank	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1050 Royal Trst	41 1/2	41	41
485 Steinberg A	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
			25 1/2

1800 Super Elec	3.10	1.00	30
7650 Velcro Ind	20 1/2	20	20
Total sales - 1,190,456 shares.			

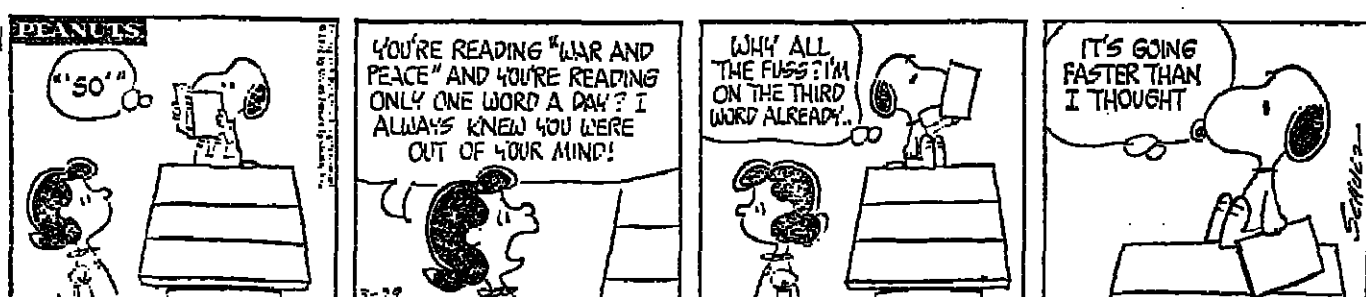
...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the *in vitro* results.

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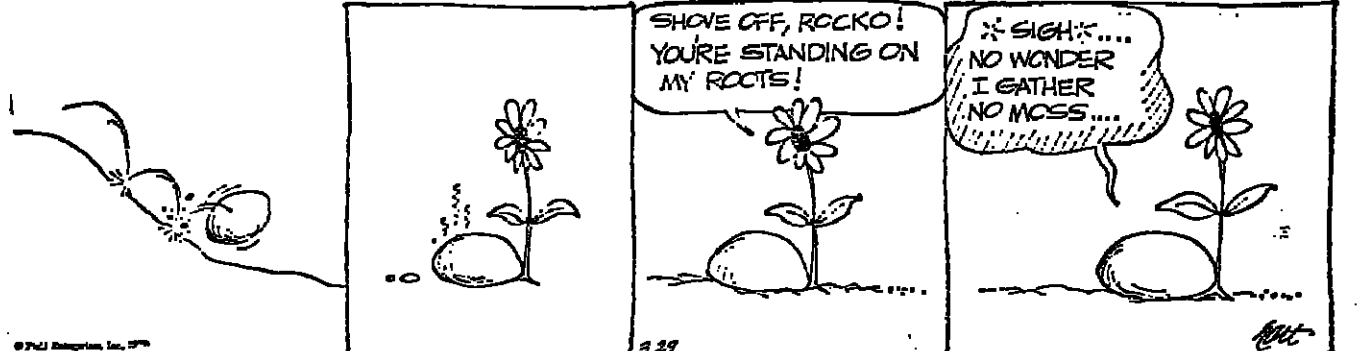
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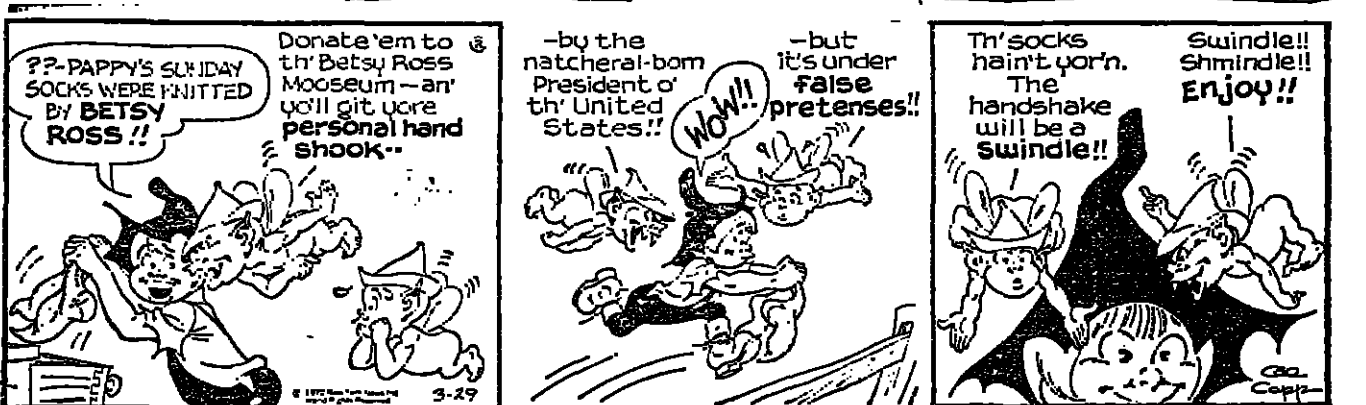
PEANUTS



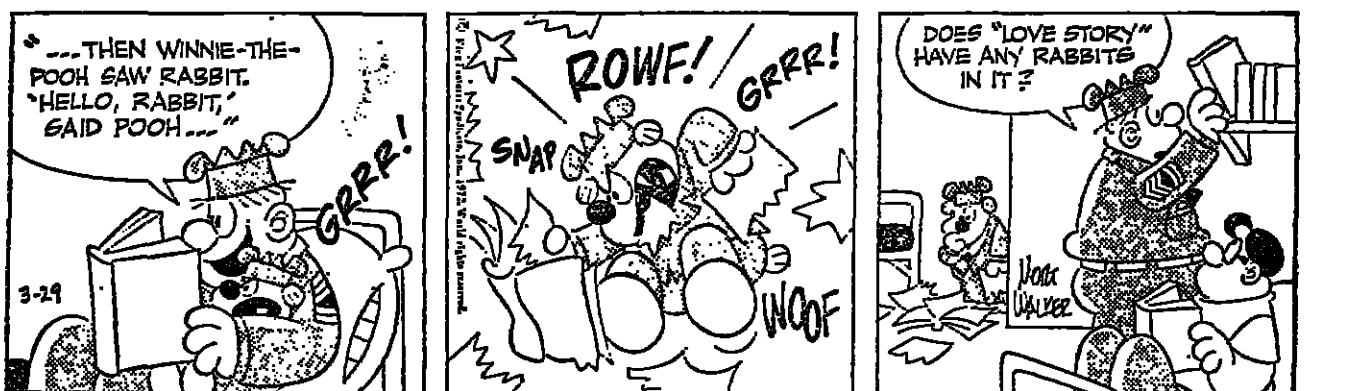
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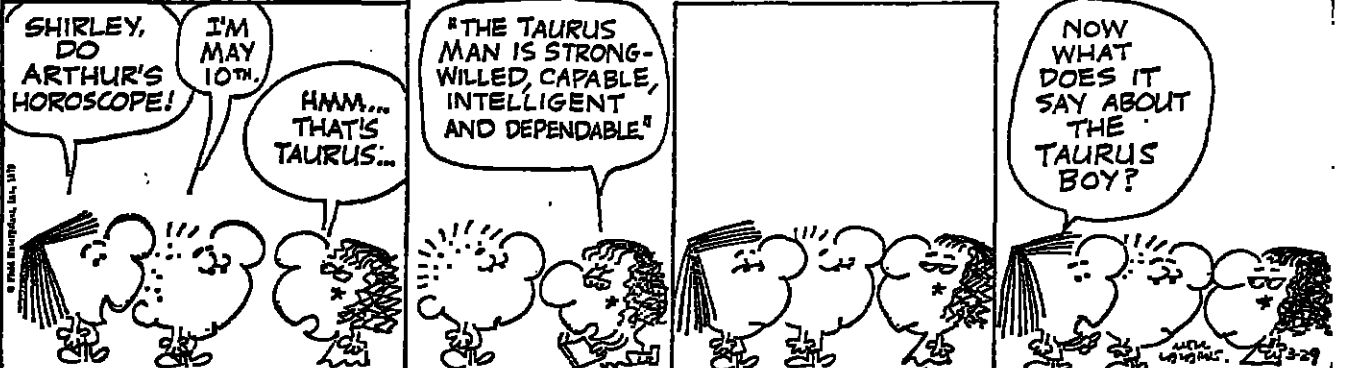
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought home a difficult game on the diagrammed deal. He opened the hand in third seat with one club, and West ventured an overall of one spade. North bid two hearts and raised his partner's two no-trump rebid to game. This final bid was on the optimistic side, but North was demonstrating a well-justified confidence in his partner's dummy-play skill.

As South did not want East to gain the lead, he allowed West's club jack to win the first trick. A club was continued to dummy's ace, and the spade ten was ducked around to the jack with West. A third club was taken by the king in the closed hand, and declarer took a heart finesse. He continued hearts, and after all but one of the hearts had been cashed the position was:

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 1092
 ♥ A J 10 5 4
 ♦ J 5 3
 ♣ A 2

WEST EAST
 ♠ K J 4 3 ♠ 8 6 5
 ♥ K 8 2 ♥ 7 3
 ♦ A 4 ♦ Q 10 9 7 8
 ♣ J 10 9 7 ♣ 8 5

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q 7
 ♥ Q 8 5
 ♦ K 8 2
 ♣ K 6 4 3

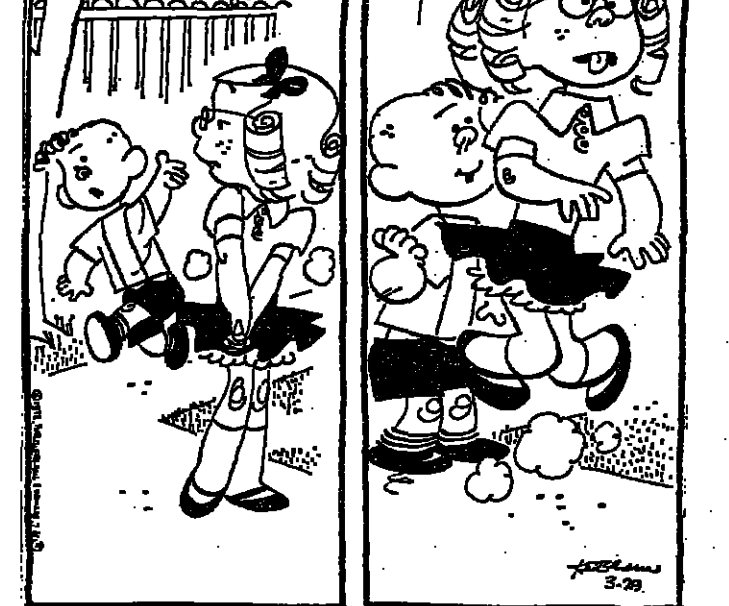
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
 2 ♣ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
 3 N.T. Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AGAR, JADE, STEW, CURE, ELIATE, WADI, TROPIC, TORUS, JAPES, SUPERIOR, CLIP, LIA, LOAF, AILE, BEDIAN, HONEST, L, EAGLE, DELTA, TOGA, SEIN, CIERES, PALES, SRI, SILEDS, CAIRES, SEM, LAIRIS, CAIRES, PLAIN, SOLE, FARRA, LICE, TRILLI, DORO, AMEN, ERAISE, DROL, NESS, RAITES, NONE

South led the last heart from dummy and threw his losing club. West was in trouble. If he had made the obvious play of discarding a diamond, South would have led diamonds, forcing a lead away from the spade king eventually.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GULIE
 UPYPP
 EXTORV
 DUNJOC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THEY " " " " " "

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THEY " " " " " "

Yesterday's Jumbles: CYCLE LIGHT WHINNY TROUGH

Answers: Canoes work stoppages - LUNCH

BOOKS

WITHOUT STOPPING

An autobiography by Paul Bowles. 379 pp. Illustrated. Putnam. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN he was a very small boy, Paul Bowles used to be put out in the backyard of his family's brownstone to "play" for an hour. The yard was shut in by a very high wooden fence, which blocked out the view of everything but the house with its nine windows looking out at him like nine eyes. If he stood still and watched the clock that was always placed in the window so he would know when the hour was up, he would hear taps on one of the glasses and see his mother making gestures exhorting him to move around and play. If he began to gallop around the yard, his father would call from another window: "Calm down, young man!"

Young Paul was a favorite topic of the Bowles family and its friends. One visitor remarked ominously that "He has a very old soul, almost too old." His paternal grandmother held that "It's not natural for a child of his age to have such thick lips." By the time he was 5 years old, Paul had yet to speak to another child and was dutifully chewing his food 40 times before swallowing it, in accordance with the theory of a Dr. Fletcher.

The quality of Paul Bowles' family life undoubtedly had something to do with the passion for travel that was to obsess him for the next 50 years. He ran away for the first time when he was 18, landing in Paris with less than \$50 and no hope of money from home. Odd jobs and friends kept him alive while he explored France, which he loved, and Germany, which he didn't. When he returned to America, he began to study music with Aaron Copland, who was to be his mentor for many years.

Soon he was off to Paris again, lurking with Ezra Pound and visiting Gertrude Stein, who had just astonished a number of her acquaintances with identical notes stating that henceforth she would do without his or her friendship. He met Jean Cocteau, who was such a dramatic raconteur that he even crawled across the floor in imitation of a bear and impersonated the ushers at the new Paris Paramount Theater. On a trip to Hannover he met Kurt Schwitters, who was working on his famous Merzbau construction.

With Schwitters and his son, Bowles went to the city dump and foraged among the garbage, ashes and junk for material for the Merzbau.

On his first trip to Morocco, Bowles found that it had what he defined as magic: "A secret connection between the world of nature and the consciousness of man." He found that "each Moroccan gave the impression of playing a part in a huge drama," and he was tired of watching their "formalized grimaces denoting exasperation, incredulity, indignation and a whole gamut of subtler states of mind." Tangier was a "dream city... covered streets like corridors... hidden

Bowles is at his best in writing about places, and there is enough of this to make his autobiography extremely good reading. He evokes a place with a few strokes and leaves us with a haunting feeling that our own hearts in Europe or Mexico are no less adventurous than spinning a rat of postcards outside a tobacco shop. Now it is probably too late to go to the places he describes so well, for, as he says: "Then day came when I realized with shock that not only did the world have more people in it than had had only a short time before but also that the hotels were good, travel less comfortable, and places in general much less beautiful." Now, when more and more people can afford to travel, the is less and less to see.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

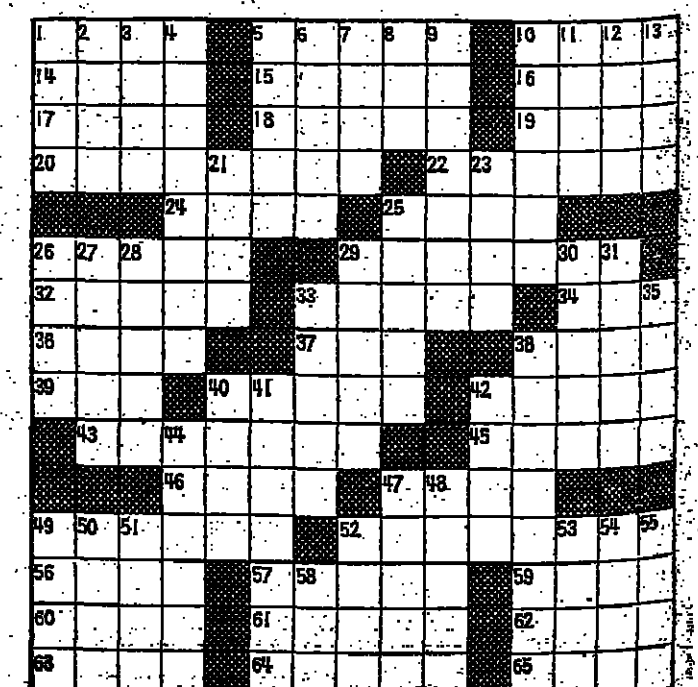
CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

ACROSS
 1 Peppers of Hawaii
 5 Dice numbers
 10 Australian possum
 14 No-no in pinball
 15 Undercover men
 16 Russian hemp
 17 Finished
 18 Certain mechanic
 19 Goad
 20 Initials
 22 Ascended
 24 If—be
 25 Life stories, for short
 26 Part of theater
 29 Low-weight molecule
 32 Zeroed in on a target
 33 Gold or ivory
 34 Pat gently
 36 Moslem prince
 37 Malaysian ape
 38 Bill of fare
 39 Witch
 40 "at em!"
 42 Ballads
 43 Confound
 45 Start

46 Turkish generals
 47 Venus's home
 49 Warden's place
 52 Thing of great stature
 56 Charged atoms
 57 Provoked
 59 Hatred; it
 60 Feminine suffix
 61 Theater direction
 62 "I will—farther"
 63 Place for a mail slot
 64 Dinner fare
 65 Vehicle

25 Room and—
 26 Mideast V.I.P.
 27 Coin of old Persia
 28 Friend, in Nogales
 29 Sounds of distress
 30 States of happiness
 31 Kitchen equipment
 32 Yule name
 35 Worthless bridge hand
 38 Comedian's patter: Var.
 40 Ascent
 41 Flower box
 42 Concert piece
 44 U.A.R. name
 47 Grandma of note
 48 Sluggish
 49 Many-colored
 50 Prefix for gravure
 51 Reposition
 52 Hari
 53 Image
 54 Prong
 55 Gangster
 58 Wine: Prefix



Napoles Is Still King Of Welters

Stops Charles In 7th Round

WEMBLEY, England, March 28.—Joe Napoles retained his world welterweight boxing title tonight by knocking out British challenger Ralph Charles in the seventh round.

The end came suddenly after an even fight as Napoles blasted Charles with a flurry of blows connected with a left hook followed by a right cross.

It put Charles on his back and he was counted out after 2 minutes 53 seconds of the seventh.

The champion, 33, born in Cuba but now living in Mexico, and Charles started slowly, with both fighters using feinting jobs.

Napoles charged in the second, but Charles kept him away with flailing left hands. Napoles was warned by British referee James Brimble for hitting to the kidneys.

Stalking forward continuously, Napoles took the fight round with some digging body blows and a jolting left hook to the Briton's jaw.

Charles, probably in his best form in his 43-fight career, out-punched Napoles in the fourth as the Cuban missed with wild swings.

Charles connected with several good combinations and the crowd, hanging for an upset, cheered wildly.

In a close fifth round, Charles kept out of trouble with skillful defensive work, and Napoles appeared to be slowing down.

The red-haired Englishman connected with a good right to the jaw in the sixth and followed it up with a cracking left. Napoles lost his composure, and it was Charles's best round.

The seventh round started much the same as the sixth, but suddenly Napoles came on again and pounded Charles from one side of the ring to the other.

The champion set up the Briton with some punishing blows to the body and as Charles's guard dropped, Napoles let fly with the knockout punches.

Between the sixth and seventh rounds, British Boxing Board of Control medical officer Dr. Adrian Whitson "confiscated" a small metal box from Napoles's corner.

Napoles's manager, Carlos Conde, said, "I only had smelling salts in the tin and you can use them in boxing anywhere in the world. If I had known they would not allow me to use them I would not have gone through with the fight."

Dr. Whitson said the box contained "an aromatic ammonia which is used extensively in the United States but is not allowed in Britain."

Conde argued with the medical official when he took away the box and was told, "Sit down and behave yourself. Stimulants are not allowed."

After the fight, Conde said that Sandro Lopotopoli of Italy is next in line to face Napoles. He said Napoles will defend against Lopotopoli in Monte Carlo in the very near future. "It is believed the fight will be held in June."

Lopotopoli, 32, was a former holder of the world junior welterweight title. He is trained by the World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association.

"The bout went as expected, although Charles surprised me because I didn't know he was so cagey," Napoles said. "I did not use combinations until the seventh when I opened up because you don't fight that way against these cagey boxers."

Charles said, "I never saw, or felt, the final punch. He hadn't hurt me at all, but I knew nothing about that last one."

Napoles, a pro for 14 years, has now had 72 fights with only five defeats. He has won 49 of them inside the distance.

It was Charles's third defeat in 43 fights.

In another fight on the card, Ken Buchanan of Scotland, World Boxing Association lightweight champion, outpointed Al Ford of Canada in a ten-round non-title bout.

Buchanan started slowly but outlasted his opponent in the final two rounds.

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TILT—Chicago's Bobby Hull loses his balance after firing shot, which was blocked by St. Louis goalie Ernie Wakley.

British and Dutch Have Company in Cup Soccer

LONDON, March 28 (UPI)—Results in the three European soccer competitions must revise the prevailing belief that British and Dutch soccer dominate the continent. Though Ajax, holder of the European Cup, has reached the semifinals, though Glasgow's Celtic and Rangers remain in the European and the Cup Winners' Cup respectively, and Spurs and Wolves in the Fairs Cup, such teams as Arsenal, Chelsea and Leeds United have fallen in their competitions. Manchester United is still the only English team ever to have won the European Cup, since it began in 1955-56.

As for Rotterdam's Feyenoord, their 4-1 thrashing by Benfica in Lisbon—that a splendid season Jimmy Hagan and his team are having—robs it of the possibility of playing a final on its own ground, for Rotterdam has been chosen as the venue.

It is quite clear, as one has remarked, that Feyenoord, out of the Swedish center-forward Ove Kivling isn't Feyenoord; the kid doesn't bill.

As for Arsenal, eliminated by Ajax, it may coldly console itself that it is a different team when its 22nd round (4974,000) inside-forward Alan Ball is eligible to play. Not, alas, as different as all that, as one saw four days before its defeat by Ajax, when it struggled to a lucky away victory against the Second Division's Orient in the English Cup.

Perhaps the greatest stricture on Arsenal, in its home defeat by Ajax, was an implicit one: it lay in the performance of its young Scottish outside-right, Peter Marinello. Two seasons ago, the little, long-haired Marinello was signed for the then vast fee of \$100,000 from Edinburgh's Hibernian. He then failed in the first team, and was dropped into the reserves. Arsenal explaining unconvincingly that it had bought him only as a long-term prospect.

Last season, it plodded dully but efficiently to the Cup and League double, with Marinello in the shadows. Lack of players injured and suspended forced it to throw him in for the vital return match with Ajax. He began by missing a glorious chance in the first minute. The rust engendered by all those reserve games could have accounted for that.

But then the slight, brave, clever little fellow started dancing around the Dutch defenders with marvelous skill, so that one began to wonder if it was really this sheer enterprise and skill.

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Perhaps the greatest stricture on Arsenal, in its home defeat by Ajax, was an implicit one: it lay in the performance of its young Scottish outside-right, Peter Marinello. Two seasons ago, the little, long-haired Marinello was signed for the then vast fee of \$100,000 from Edinburgh's Hibernian. He then failed in the first team, and was dropped into the reserves. Arsenal explaining unconvincingly that it had bought him only as a long-term prospect.

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Bucks Set To Defend NBA Title

Open Playoffs Against Warriors

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The National Basketball Association's second season—also known as the playoffs—gets under way tonight with the defending champion Milwaukee Bucks and the record-setting Los Angeles Lakers both at home.

The Bucks, paced by NBA scoring leader Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, but hurtling in the backcourt, entertain the Golden State Warriors in one Western Conference semi-final series while the Lakers face the injured Chicago Bulls. One Eastern Conference series begins tomorrow when the Boston Celtics host the Atlanta Hawks. The other starts Friday night with the New York Knicks in Baltimore against the Bullets.

All playoff series will be best four-of-seven games.

Cesar Robertson, the king of Milwaukee's backcourt, has a pulled stomach muscle.

On the Mend

"It's just a little sore," Robertson said. "I can't go as hard as I want to, but I'll go as hard as I can. With a couple more days of rest I may improve."

Wally Jones, another guard, is doubtful with a pulled thigh muscle and Jon McGlocklin strained his back before Saturday night's regular season finale and has been ruled out of action for at least the first three games.

While most experts are predicting a Bucks-Lakers showdown in the Western Conference final, Milwaukee coach Larry Costello warns that "we better think about the Warriors and nothing else."

The Lakers' 69-13 mark—an NBA record for victories—and their 33-game winning streak don't mean a thing in the playoffs, except the home court edge in any series that goes the limit.

"We're not looking forward any further than Chicago," said coach Bill Sharman. "They have the best defensive record in the NBA. And to me, rebounding and defense is more important than offense. I'd trade all the records we set during the season for the NBA championship."

The Bulls are worried about center Tom Boerwinkle, who has torn fibers in his left knee, and forward Chet Walker, hampered by a pulled thigh muscle.

Braves Fire Coach

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 28 (AP)—John McCarthy was dismissed yesterday as coach of the Buffalo Braves of the NBA.

McCarthy had guided the two-year-old Braves since last fall, when he replaced Dolph Schayes, the first coach, who was dismissed after the opening game.

Buffalo finished in last place in the Atlantic Division again this season, winning only 22 of 82 games.

In another development, in New York City, the Braves lost a coin toss for their defense of the Trail Blazers' first pick in the draft April 10.

A year ago, Portland lost the toss for the No. 1 pick to Cleveland, and the Cavaliers selected Austin Carr of Notre Dame.

Most countries' national leagues have a provision for firing clubs which field weak teams. Those which field weak sides in the UEFA Cup surely deserve to be banned for several years, or at least heavily fined. Unless a competition is entered in good faith, how can reality and credibility be sustained?

Rupp, who won more games than any other college coach, had wanted to remain although he has passed the required retirement age of 70. But Kentucky's athletic board announced last night that Rupp's retirement is mandatory.

Rupp was not present at the announcement.

After its unanimous vote to require Rupp to retire July 1, the board named a five-member committee to choose a successor.

Although assistant coach Joe B. Hall reportedly had been promised the job when Rupp retired, Kentucky University president Otis Singletary insisted that "no commitment has been given to anyone at any time about the head coaching job."

Rupp, when informed of the board's decision, said he wanted to "sit quietly and think about it" before announcing his plans.

"Let's not talk about it," Rupp said when told by a reporter of the board's decision at a Tipoff Club banquet in Tusculum, Ala.

"Let's talk about something pleasant."

Asked about whether he plans to go into politics, as has been reported, Rupp replied, "I want to sit quietly and think about it."

Earlier this week, Rupp said that if he were not allowed to continue coaching he would seek the Democratic nomination for Congress from Kentucky's 8th District. He has two days to file that office.

Rupp coached Kentucky teams to 679 victories during his 42 years at the helm.

Although UCLA's dominance in recent years has overshadowed Rupp's prowess as a national champion, the baron of basketball led Kentucky to four NCAA titles.

Kentucky University regulations provide that all employees

What Have You Done for Me Lately, Vida Blue?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Tracy Souter Barrett, alias Dick Oliver, also known as Kewpie Barrett, was a cheerful and crafty gentleman out of Montoursville, Pa., where Loyalsock Creek joins the West Branch of the Susquehanna near Williamsport. Though he looked like a bartender, Dick Barrett (threw baseballs for a living more than 20 years, and he had an armament of pitches as varied and confusing as his names.

From time to time in a fairly blameless life, his pink torso was owned by the Philadelphia Athletics, the Boston Braves, the Cincinnati Reds, the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Phillies but when he left those clubs there was no public clamor to retire his uniform number and preserve his sweaty flannels under glass. His turf was the Pacific Coast League, where he owned the hitters outright.

Most pitchers go through life without ever winning 20 games in a season. In his eight summers with Seattle, Barrett finished below that figure only once, and then he won 18. One year he even signed a contract calling for a series of bonuses to begin with his 20th victory. What most pitchers despair of achieving, Dick Barrett guaranteed in writing. Perhaps this was a mistake; maybe the financial implications of every hit he allowed and every error committed behind him weighed on his mind. At any rate, in contrast to his won-and-lost record of 24-5 just one year earlier, he was 18-12 when the sun rose on the last day of the bonus season.

He pitched and won the first game of the closing doubleheader. Between games the owner charged into the clubhouse. "Barrett doesn't pitch the second game," he said. "Barrett pitches," the manager said. Barrett pitched and won and got his bonus. The manager got fired.

Invidious Incentives

This is why baseball law now forbids "incentive" bonuses. Not that the rule was put in to protect the manager's job, but the Barrett case is an example of complications that can arise when a player is paid on a sliding scale based on that season's performance.

Suppose Oakland's Charley Finley settled his contract dispute with Vida Blue by agreeing

Baseball Law Doesn't Allow Bonuses to Be an Incentive



PARLEY—Oakland owner Charles O. Finley talks with A's Dick Williams in training camp in Mesa, Ariz.

to pay so many dollars for each victory, as individuals unfamiliar with the rules have suggested. Vida would want to pitch every third day and never mind what Catfish Hunter or Denny McLain of Blue Moon Odom might mean to the team. Any time Dick Williams took Blue out of a close game for a pinch-hitter, the manager would be put away as Finley's ink, protecting his own job by saving the boss money.

One contract like that could tear apart the team that last year breezed home 16 games on top of the American League West. Finley doesn't need that; he can lose up his own team without help, as the recent dismissal of Tommy Davis demonstrates. Only after Davis introduced Robert Gerst, an attorney, to Vida Blue and Gerst became Blue's agent, only then

did the Athletics discover that the two-time batting champion of the National League who hit .324 last year could no longer "do the job defensively" at first base.

Gerst, who played college baseball at Southern California, has represented Jerry West, the basketball player, for years and also acted for Tommy Davis. In statements to the press, Finley misses few opportunities to asperse Gerst, whom he refers to as "the notary."

"However," Gerst said, "after our first meeting in Chicago Jan. 6, he said it had been a delightful experience and that he'd like me to represent him when some of his insurance contracts came up."

Incentive bonuses are banned for many reasons. The first baseball commissioner, Kenesaw

Ed Brinkman broke up a scoreless duel and gave the Detroit Tigers a 1-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Joe Coleman, Chuck Seelbach and Fred Scherman combined on a seven-hit-for-Detroit.

In off-the-field activities, the Chicago White Sox placed veteran right-hander Joe Horlen on the waiver list and gave him his un-

conditional release. Horlen, 34, who won 113 games for the White Sox and had a no-hitter in 1967, struggled through a poor spring with a 7.36 earned run average.

The Baltimore Orioles requested waivers on pitcher Dave Rosell. The New York Mets claimed third baseman Bill Sudakis after the Dodgers placed him on waivers.

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Observer

The Samovar Papers

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Prof. Kissinger, who has been arranging President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, has run into a samovar problem with the Kremlin leaders.

The difficulty arises from the President's desire to make his televised appearance in the Soviet Union just as he is about to make his first appearance in the Kremlin. The President's desire to make his televised appearance in the Soviet Union just as he is about to make his first appearance in the Kremlin.



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ignore the preference of the majority and concentrate his attention upon the out-of-step few who want tea.

If the President wants to make the coffee, they will not object. Prof. Kissinger has inquired whether the coffee could be made in a samovar. The Soviet Central Banqueting Collective has replied that it takes years to learn to make a good cup of coffee in a samovar. It would be more practical, the White House has been advised, for the President to leave the banqueting hall, go into the kitchen and make the coffee in five 10-gallon vats similar to those used in American drug stores.

Excellent TV camera positions can be arranged by the vats to provide good angles of the President turning knobs and releasing steaming coffee.

Prof. Kissinger has told the Soviet leaders that this is not what the President had in mind. He has explained that the President wants to show that he is sufficiently interested in Russian culture to master some aspect of it. The coffee vat is purely American, he protested.

The Kremlin said that in that case maybe the President would like to tend bar during the cocktail hour. They say the cocktail hour is an old Russian cultural tradition invented soon after the discovery of vodka. The President could master it very rapidly, they said, with just a few hours of practice on some vodka and dry vermouth.

Naturally, Prof. Kissinger said no, but then Leonid Brezhnev, the head Communist, personally intervened in the samovar issue. If the President wants to do something on television to illustrate his mastery of some phase of Russian culture, Brezhnev has suggested to Prof. Kissinger, he might learn to dance while in the deep-knee-bend position. Brezhnev says this would make for a smashing TV finale to a Kremlin state banquet.

Or, he has suggested, the President might like to wrestle a bear. It is not known what President Nixon has decided, but over the weekend bear tracks were seen in the White House Red Room.

That press release will probably have to be scrapped. The Russians, although insisting that they are willing to go to great lengths to make the trip a success, say they have polled the members of the Central Committee and found that 62 percent want coffee instead of tea after dinner.

They say it would be a gross provocation for the President to become so proficient on the samovar that among the press statements already composed for release during his May visit to Moscow is one that begins: "President Nixon last night became the first American president to make tea from a samovar in the Kremlin."

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The Biggest Pollution Problem—Abandoned Cars

By Robert Lindsey

HOUSTON (NYT)—The 1987 Plymouth rode up a conveyor belt and disappeared into a tunnel. Within 40 seconds, it had been pulverized into 8,000 bits of metal by thrashing, high-speed hammers.

The \$3,000 automobile—then flat-shredded of steel, zinc, aluminum and copper—casualty into waiting gondolas cars, ready to be melted, machined and reused.

Around the nation growing numbers of metal scrap "shredders" such as the one that chewed up the Plymouth—and that can consume as many as 1,000 cars in a day—are slowly making inroads into the nation's vast scrap heap of discarded automobiles.

The machines make it profitable when scrap prices are relatively high—as they have been recently—to recycle old cars, refrigerators, washing machines and other metallic discards into high-grade steel and other metals. About 2.5 million cars were recycled with the shredders last year, 700,000 more than in 1970. The number of machines in use has jumped by 50 percent since 1968, to 108.

Shredders

The nation is beginning to gain ground in efforts to deal with discarded autos, at least in urban areas, for several reasons. Among them is the growing use of metal shredders which can reduce abandoned cars to metals of almost the same quality as the original materials. The hydraulic compressor processors, still used by the majority of scrap processors, "squeeze a lot of junk" in with the cars and the result is "a low grade of steel when you melt it down," said Israel Proler of Houston, who with his three brothers developed the first car shredder in 1968.

In the shredding process, tires, radiators, seats and fuel tanks are first removed. After the car is chopped up, magnets, blowers and filtering techniques remove the paint, glass and contaminants and turn the metals back into almost the original quality.

Other factors that are contributing to a resolution of the abandoned car problem include the recent upswing in scrap metal prices, stronger export demand due in part to devaluation of the dollar, and successful removal programs in some cities and states. But, in isolated rural areas, the heaps of rusting, forgotten cars are continuing to climb.

Mr. Proler, one of the largest reclaimers of automobiles in the United States, this company shredded more than a million cars last year, watched as his system digested a rusted 1964 Ford and said:

"We're starting to catch up with the backlog. It will take time, but if we have a stabilized market like it is right now, I think we can catch up within three or four years."

A look at junked-car statistics—and the roadshows of America, where ugly steel carcasses scar the scenery from New York to California—raises skepticism about whether any number of



recycling plants can keep up with the waste of affluent America.

In Philadelphia, the number of cars abandoned on city streets jumped from 10,000 in 1965 to 21,700 last year. In New York, 82,000 cars were abandoned illegally in 1971, up from the 30,000 that were towed away in 1968. In San Francisco, Thomas Zaragosa, the police department traffic director, said: "We're taking off 125 to 150 abandoned cars a week, but people are dropping them faster than we can pick them up."

Statistics

Nobody knows exactly how many cars are decaying in American backyards or along U.S. highways. Estimates range from 14 million to as many as 20 million. Each year 6 million to 7 million additional cars are discarded, and steel scrapers must dispose of this many just to stay even.

The authorities cite a number of reasons for the modern-day phenomenon of walking away from an automobile, among them: the glut of used cars that makes it possible to buy a runable jalopy for \$50 and then throw it away when something goes wrong; the reluctance of car dealers to take some older cars as trade-ins, and increasingly tight vehicle inspections in some states.

"Abandoned cars are the biggest pollution problem this country has," said police inspector Pat O'Connell in Pittsburgh, where 3,000 to 5,000 cars are abandoned annually.

Despite the problems, some cities and states are beginning to make progress. New York has sharply accelerated the recovery of abandoned cars in the last two years under a system that puts the task under jurisdiction of the sanitation department.

In Baltimore, city officials say that they have eliminated most worthless cars in the city under a state bounty system which pays junk dealers and processors \$5 each to destroy old cars and a companion program to sell cars found abandoned in the city to a scrap-shredding concern.

A comparable city-sponsored collection system which channels abandoned cars to a shredder is cited by Chicago officials as making dramatic progress in cleaning up that city. "We don't want abandoned cars anymore," said James P. Arnold, a city official who works on the program.

In California, the state legislature recently passed a law under which all auto owners in the state next year will pay an extra \$1 registration fee to finance a \$14.4 million, one-time cleanup of abandoned cars, for disposal in shredding machines.

PEOPLE: Albert Einstein: A New Dimension

Albert Einstein's inability to speak until he was three years old helped him later to break new ground in concepts of space, time and energy. The New York Times' Walter Sullivan reports that drawing on a collection of thousands of the physicist's letters, notebooks and manuscripts to be published by the Princeton Press, he says that Einstein's inability to speak was the result of an extraordinary capacity for non-verbal conceptualization. His use of abstract concepts, rather than words, enabled him to break free from methods of thought that prevented others from seeing the limitations of concepts rooted in direct human experience.

As described by his sister, Maja, the young Einstein used to lose control of himself, when enraged, turning yellow in the face except for the tip of his nose, which turned white. On one occasion, at the age of five, he became so furious at his violin teacher that he threw a chair at her; she fled in terror. His sister also wrote that while Einstein was at school in Munich in the 1890s, his teacher reported that "nothing good" would come of the lad. By the time he was 22, however, Einstein—turned down as a physics teacher in Switzerland because he was "unqualified"—had already published his first papers on the theory of relativity and was laying the foundation of his quantum theory.

Cheered by some 700 flower-bearing disciples, Satguru Maharaj Ji, a 14-year-old Indian who claims to have "perfect knowledge," arrived in New York Monday to preach in America as "the humble servant of God." The chubby youth, wearing a Nehru suit, was accompanied by his mother, Shri Mata Ji, whom he calls "the holiest and highest mother of creation." The guru, who visited the U.S. last year, said his first task was "like a gardener walking into a garden without flowers, but now I come and there are many flowers." A spokesman said the guru has ten million followers throughout the world, who proclaim him "the perfect master, savior of mankind, lord of the universe of this time."

Copenhagen has handed the drifting American hippies back to Amsterdam by proving in

hospitable, according to the current issue of Newsweek. "Amsterdam, displaced last year by Copenhagen as headquarters of the armies of swinging Americans, is back in the 'in' city," reports the magazine. "The Danish capital is inhospitable to hippies, and Amsterdam's police chief is insisting for a million young U.S. hipsters in 1972."

An amber traffic light in French singing star Johnny Hallyday in a tussle with police ended with Hallyday flying on a Clamps-Elysee. Reuters reported in the melee, he received several punches, and a policeman claimed that he was killed. Hallyday later said that he was "unconscious" with police who pushed his male secretary to the ground as the latter, on a new cycle, was passing through a red light. The secretary, trying to keep up with Hallyday who had passed the crowd while the lights were still red, was charged with pressing against either man.

Frank Sinatra, who announced his retirement from show business almost exactly a year ago, is now seriously considering comeback to star in "The Prince," based on a 1943 best seller by the late French action pioneer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Wilson's sources, confident that Sinatra will turn to work because of his loss for a dozen songs with the team of Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe, who wrote "My Fair Lady."

Roger McAffee, the San Joaquin Valley (Calif.) dairy farmer who put up some of his property for Angela Davis' bail, he will have to sell his herd, cows because of losses incurred since he made his controversial move. Among other problems, he has had trouble buying hay grain locally, requiring trips to distant markets to purchase it. So far, he says, he has suffered about \$8,000 in losses on his head herd.

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